The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our Hearts"

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The Independent.

LOVE'S RESURRECTION.

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

I made a grave for dead Love to lie in,
And I dug it deep in a grassy place,
With trees above it for winds to sigh in,
Or birds to make song in through blithe spring days.

When I stretched myself on the grave in sorrow,
Remembering Love and how fair was he,
Yesterday poisoned the thought of the morrow—
The blank morrow, in which no Love should be.

And I cried: "O Love! thou wert full of splendor
And pomp and dominion but yesterday,
Yet thy voice was kind and thine eyes were tender;
But all, now all has been taken away.

"Love, canst thou hear?" But the wind moaned only,
Only the grass on Love's grave was stirred;
In the trees above me sang, faint and lonely,
One sad little bright-eyed, unmated bird.

The twilight fell as I lay and wept there,
And dew dropped silently, wetting my face;
Alone my dreary vigil I kept there
Till the moon arose in her placid grace.

And the air was charmed with her benediction,
And my desolate heart was soothed and filled
With a sense of some divine prediction;
Then suddenly all the air was thrilled,

And I beheld, in the moonlight tender,
A presence more bright, and my blood turned fire,
For there stood Love, with increase of splendor,
And my heart was made one with my heart's desire.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE SOUL: ITS WORTH AND ITS LOSS.

BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D.

A NEWSBOY, or some other street Arab, picks up on the sidewalk, near the entrance of an opera-house, a little shining object, that looks like a bit of glass. When he has wiped the dirt from it, the glitter of the little stone is so bright that he fancies it may be a jewel. It is taken to a jeweler, who recognizes it as a diamond dropped from some opera-goer's dress, and forthwith offers several hundred dollars to secure it. The price which an experienced dealer is willing to pay for that brilliant determines its value. If it be a bit of glass, it is not worth a dime to him; but a pile of gold is not too much to pay for it if it be a diamond.

This homely incident may serve to illustrate the value which the Lord Jesus Christ puts upon a human soul. If the soul be nothing more than some modern materialists pronounce it—a mere function of a physical brain, and to die with that brain—then Christ's incarnation and sufferings and teachings and intercessions become an unaccountable mystery. They are more strange and preposterous than would be the jeweler's conduct if he paid a thousand dollars for a bit of common glass. But the Lord of Glory did actually condescend from his throne in the Heavens, did assume the form of humanity, and did humble himself to the bitter death of the cross. The purpose of this humiliation and suffering he has distinctly told us. "The Son of man is come to seek and save that which is lost." What it is that is to be saved or lost he defines in another remarkable declaration to Nicodemus. He declared that, "as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up (*i.e.*, on the cross), that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life." This eternal life must belong to the thinking, spiritual being—the immortal soul. To secure such an everlasting salvation to this soul of man, our Divine Lord submitted to that death of agony on the cross. When that atonement had been made, the Holy Spirit was sent to influence human souls to accept Christ and to renew them into a likeness to him. Coming to earth for just such a purpose as this, Jesus Christ might well ask: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The jewel was lying in the mire of sin; but the Divine Redeemer showed his estimate of its precious value by dying for its redemption. His glorious diadem will blaze with such rescued jewels.

This self sacrifice of the Son of God proves the intrinsic value of every human soul; but the worth of my soul to me, and of your soul, good reader, to yourself, is beyond all language to compute. That very calm and profound thinker, Dr. Charles Hodge (who never indulged in any poetic extravagances), has said that "if we compare our souls to anything else, to the world and all it contains, we see that the two do not admit of comparison. The one is infinitely less than the other. The relation of a grain of sand to the material universe, of an insect to all animated nature; of a draught of cold water to a long life of the highest blessedness, fail utterly to indicate the disparity between the value of *our souls to us* and all other things besides. If, instead of comparing the soul with anything else, we try to estimate its value by what it may enjoy in Heaven, or by what it must suffer in Hell, if not saved, we are lost and overwhelmed." There is a capacity for enjoyment in every immortal soul, and a capacity for misery and remorse, that are beyond any arithmetic to compute or any words to describe.

What does the Bible mean by the "loss" of the soul? Does it mean an utter annihilation? I find no such idea expressed on any page of Holy Writ. But I do discover that it is lost to God's service when it is given up to selfishness; it is lost to holiness when it is "sold under sin"; it is lost to happiness when it is without God and without hope. If I see the wreck of a gallant vessel on a beach, I say at once: "This ship is lost." The broken fragments of the timbers and the tangled mass of spars and cordage may strew the strand. They are not annihilated; yet the ship is lost. For the purposes for which that vessel was built, for all beauty and usefulness, it is ruined. So, if my soul be perverted from God's service, from faith in Christ, from usefulness, from purity, and from the hope of Heaven, it is a ruined soul. To continue in this condition through eternity would be an eternal "death."

If the owner of a garden allows it to be overgrown with nettles and Canada thistles, he may well say that his garden is a dead loss. When a human soul grows such weeds as selfishness, and covetousness, and pride, and unbelief, and enmity to Christ, it is a lost soul. A future continuance of this condition would not be Heaven; it would be Hell. But if that garden were cleansed of its weeds, and made rich with vegetables and fruits and fragrant with flowers, it would be *saved*. Precisely this process of rescuing a human heart and human life from the worthlessness and wickedness of sin, and devoting it to the obedient service of God, is what is signified by conversion. Unless the soul is thus converted, it cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven. King Charles the Stout sent a messenger to Notke, a pious abbot, to inquire how he should save his soul. The messenger found the abbot working in his little garden. "Tell His Majesty," said Notke, "to do just what I am doing. Tell him that he must pull up his vices, and begin to grow such graces as God requires."

The foremost duty of every one of us is to *save our souls*. To gain the whole world would be a wretched equivalent for the loss of a good conscience, the favor of God, and everlasting life. The soul must be first. If you were a passenger on a steamship, and should invite the captain to come down into the cabin and play chess with you, while a gale was raging, he would say to you: "The lives of all on board are at stake. While my ship is in danger I can't stop to play games." So, my friend, when the salvation of your soul is secured, you may think and talk about business, or investments, or social entertainments, or other things not vital. Until then, your real business must be to flee from a just wrath to come, and lay hold on Jesus Christ. Why stop to furnish a home, when you have not thought of your soul's eternal dwelling-place? Why insure your property before you have insured your soul? Why so anxious about "good society" for a few years, and yet not an hour's serious thought about where or with whom you shall spend eternity?

The most vital thing for ourselves is to secure the salvation of our own souls, by accepting and following Christ. The most glorious service we can render to others is to direct and to help their souls to Jesus. They that turn many to righteousness shall shine in God's firmament. Such men as Paul and Whitefield may be planets; but if you bring the soul of a pauper child into Heaven, you may shine as a star forever and ever.

THE METHODIST ITINERANCY.

SHOULD IT BE MODIFIED?

I.

BY THE REV. C. N. SIMS, D.D.

Is a modification of the rule which restricts the pastoral term of a minister in any charge to three years in any consecutive six desirable? This question is at present being widely considered in Methodism. It is important, at the beginning, to avoid mistaking its meaning.

It does not look at all in the direction of a settled pastorate, nor toward any interference with the appointing power. Its advocates are as firm believers in itinerancy as its opponents. It simply raises the question: Shall the bishop be permitted to appoint a minister to any charge beyond three years if it seems to him necessary to do so? In other words, shall the continuance of a pastor beyond three years be invariably negatived by a rule, or left to the wisdom of the bishop and his cabinet?

At present the bishop has full power to appoint all ministers where he thinks they are most needed, except pastors and presiding elders, whose terms have expired; and these he may send anywhere, except to their last charges. The friends of Modification desire to enlarge the power of the bishops by removing these exceptions. They ask that this class of appointments be left to the wisdom of the appointing power, as all others are; that they be determined by existing facts, not by an inflexible rule; and for a complete, instead of a limited appointing power, which shall consider every appointment every year, and make such provision for it as seems best, all things considered. We believe that some such modification would be of great practical value to the Church.

The question of extending the possible period of the pastoral term is not a new one. It has been before the Church at frequent intervals during its whole history; and, with one or two exceptions, the action taken has always been toward such extension. At first it was usage to make changes every half year at the furthest, and they were often made at the end of three months.

In 1794 this note appears in the "Annual Minutes": "The bishop and conferences desire that the preachers would *generally* change every six months, by order of the presiding elder, *whenever it can be made convenient*." Thus moving slowly and cautiously in the direction of longer pastoral terms.

In 1804 the limit was fixed at *two successive* years, after which the preacher was expected to be removed quite out of the neighborhood. This sentiment, somewhat modified, found expression in a resolution passed by the General Conference in 1836, to the effect that it was "against the genius of Methodism to continue a preacher for *many years* in succession in the same city, town, or district, and the bishops were advised to conform their appointments to this idea. *Now* a minister may spend his whole ministerial life in one city.

In 1864 the limit was placed, where it now stands, at three years in any six.

Early in the history of the Church began a system, which has steadily grown, of exempting *traveling preachers*, holding certain positions, from the rule requiring changes; but these men, while not directly in the pastorate, were yet members of the traveling connection and received their appointments annually, like their brethren, at the hands of the bishop.

Embraced in the list of exceptions are editors and assistant editors; agents of the Book Concern; corresponding secretaries of connectional societies; home and foreign missionaries; chaplains to prisons, charitable, sanitary, and reformatory institutions, and in the army and navy; preachers appointed to labor among colored people, seamen, and in neglected and destitute parts of cities, at Five Points, New York, and the American Chapel in Paris; teachers and presidents of institutions of learning and agents for Bible, temperance, and other societies. Indeed, the exceptions seem to cover all kinds of work a traveling preacher may lawfully engage in, except the pastorate and presiding eldership. About three hundred traveling preachers, many of them among the most prominent in the denomination, are now working under these exceptions.

When we remember that, whatever reasons are assigned for limiting the pastoral term—such as giving all ministers an

equal chance for all places, undue accumulation of personal influence, the necessity of fresh intellect in all fields, motives for diligence on account of shortness of time—all apply with peculiar force to many of these positions—such as editors, chaplains, agents, secretaries, etc.—it will be seen that the logical effect of these exceptions is toward according the same liberty to those engaged in the pastoral work. Why should an editor be allowed to *write* his sermons to the same congregation for twelve years, and a pastor be permitted to preach his but for three?

Another practice which has grown up among us shows the tendency of the Church toward extending the possible limits of the pastoral term. It is the "*pendulum*" system, by which a minister oscillates between two charges, requiring three years to make the beat. Many instances have occurred where a minister has divided his services *for twelve consecutive years between two charges;* and he might continue to swing between the two indefinitely. Instances are known where the pastor has bidden a cheerful adieu to his congregation at the close of his term, with the confident expectation, indulged both by him and his people, that at the end of three years he would be back to resume his labors among them; and such expectations have not always been disappointed. This is practical extension in broken doses. Though the Church does not permit a minister to stay more than three years, it will allow him a year or three years of idleness, while he waits the passing of the intervening period until he is eligible to return. Ministers among us are now on such "waiting orders," while we are not without example of a minister thus employing the whole time between one term and his *next* in the same charge. It is thus seen that the Church has steadily marched, both by law and usage, toward longer pastoral terms; and now comes the demand for still larger freedom in this matter.

What evidence exists that there is at present any widespread desire for modification? Let the following facts answer.

Within two or three years the question has been discussed in the Methodist Preachers' Meetings in nearly, if not quite, all the great cities of the country—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and many others; and in every case the discussion has awakened great interest and developed a strong sentiment in favor of modification. For the last five years occasional contributed articles, by leading ministers, have appeared in our various Church papers, favoring it. The subject has been before at least two annual conferences, by request of the laity; and strong men have there advocated the change.

Within a year past public meetings of laymen have been held in the city of Brooklyn to consider the question, and a society embracing many prominent men in the Church has been formed for the purpose of securing a change of the limitation, and is now vigorously at work for that end. Some of the very eminent laymen of the denomination have delivered addresses, which have been printed, favoring the change.

A series of vigorous articles on the same side from another prominent layman is at present appearing in the columns of *The Methodist*, which has given much space and consideration to the subject and strongly favors the movement.

The subject has been discussed more or less in nearly all Methodist papers, in some of which able editorials have appeared in sympathy with the movement.

That the subject has not been discussed in the New York *Advocate* in the last three and a half years (in which we have not seen even an allusion to the Brooklyn organization) is probably due rather to the peculiar views of the editor than to any lack of general interest on the subject.

In the *New England Methodist* (Boston) of November, 1879, appeared a leading editorial, from which we extract the following:

"With many of our people there is a growing conviction that the exigencies of the work demand an extension of the pastoral term. If there be any such demand, there is no valid reason why the change should not be effected. All that may be reasonably asked is that the matter be maturely considered, and that the change, if made, be in a form that will work no damage to other parts of the economy, especially to the efficiency of the itinerant system, which has proved so beneficial to our cause. The term might be tentatively extended to five or seven or ten years, instead of three; or the extension might be conditional on the request of an annual conference in case of particular churches. Some modification seems inevitable. The appended note from a leading minister in one of the New England conferences, indicates the drift of thought in high places:

"'It is every year more and more apparent that the three-years limitation of ministerial service must be modified. Divine Providence should not be bounded and shut up by the present rule. The necessities of the work often demand that a minister should stay more than three years in one charge. The usefulness of many men would be increased by less frequent changes. This continual moving is a useless wear and tear of soul, body, and purse. It is just as bad as it can be for those who preach in small country places, and is worse in city churches, with city pastors. It is killing to ministers' wives and bad every way.

"'On the supposition that a minister is acceptable and doing good service, and the church is harmonious and satisfied, it is a wicked waste of time and strength and money to change as often as once in three years. A removal of all limitations is not asked, nor desired; but let us try a five-years term, instead of three. Wherever the word 'three' is used in the Discipline in connection with the term of ministerial service, let the word 'five' be inserted. Don't let any be afraid that the itinerant system will be destroyed. It did not destroy it to change from two to three, and it will not to change from three to five.'

"We ask the next General Conference to try the experiment."

It is also within the knowledge of the writer, and of most ministers, that individual churches have appealed to their presiding bishops, seeking some lawful means of retaining their pastor beyond the period of limitation, fearing great disaster in case of change. We, therefore, conclude that the question is regarded with great interest by ministers, conferences, churches, laymen, and the press, and that the desire for modification is widespread and strong.

Less attention has been given to methods than to the merits of the question, the friends of the movement believing that when once the Church becomes fully awake to the advantages of the change it will not be difficult to find a safe way of accomplishing it; yet there has been no lack of methods proposed. Among many, we note the following:

1. To permit the annual conference to vote an extension when in its judgment any case demands it.

2. To present all cases of the desired extension to the semi-annual meeting of the bishops next preceding the conference at which they will be asked, and allow the extension to be made only by the action of the board of bishops.

3. To extend the limit to five, seven, or ten years.

4. To remove the limitation absolutely, and make the appointments annually, leaving the question of time wholly to the discretion of the appointing power.

In our next we shall consider some reasons for and against modifications.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOW THE INDIANS WERE MOVED.

BY H. H.

I THINK that the thousands of people who have had their attention called to the care of the Poncas and have given money to enable them to recover their stolen lands will read with great interest the following extracts. The journal of Mr. E. A. Howard, from which they are taken, can be found in the "Annual Report of the Commissioner for Indian Affairs for 1877," p. 97. It is called "Journal of the March."

"*May 21st.*—Broke camp at seven o'clock and marched to Crayton, a distance of thirteen miles. Roads very heavy. The child that died yesterday was here buried by the Indians, they preferring to bury it than to have it buried by the white people.

"*May 22d.*—Broke camp at seven o'clock and marched to Neligh, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The day was cool, and, the road being high and comparatively good, the travel was made without much inconvenience.

"*May 23d.*—The morning opened with light rain; but at eight o'clock a terrific thunder-storm occurred, of two hours' duration, which was followed by steady rain throughout the day, in consequence of which we remained in camp. During the day a child died and several women and children were reported sick, and medical attendance and medicine were procured for them.

"*May 24th.*—Buried the child that died yesterday, in the cemetery at Neligh, giving it a Christian burial. Broke camp at ten o'clock and marched about eight miles, crossing the Elk Horn River about two miles below Oakdale Village. Were unable to cross at Neligh, the road being about two feet under water and the bridges being washed away. The road was fearfully bad, and much time and labor were expended in making the road and bridges at all passable over the Elk Horn flats, where the crossing was effected.

"*May 25th.*—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched twenty miles, to a point on Shell Creek. No wood at this place and none to be had, except what little had been picked up and brought in by the trains. Weather cold, damp, and dreary. The Indians during the day behaved well and marched splendidly.

"*May 26th.*—The morning opened with a heavy, continuous rain, which prevailed until ten o'clock. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched eight miles further down Shell Creek, when it again commenced raining, and we went into camp. The evening set in cold and rainy, and no wood to be had, except what was purchased of a settler.

"*May 27th.*—The morning opened cold, with a misty rain. Rain ceased at half-past seven o'clock, and we broke camp at eight, and marched eight miles further down Shell Creek, when, a heavy thunder-storm coming on, we again went into camp. Several of the Indians were here found to be quite sick, and, having no physician and none being attainable, they gave us much anxiety and no little trouble. The daughter of Standing Bear, one of the chiefs, was very low of consumption, and moving her with any degree of comfort was almost impossible, and the same trouble existed in transporting all the sick.

"*May 28th.*—Last evening I gave orders to break camp at five o'clock this morning, intending, if practicable, to reach Columbus before night; but a heavy thunder-storm prevailed at that time. Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched seven miles, when we came to a slough confluent to Shell Creek, which was only made passable after two hours of active work in cutting willow brush and bringing a large quantity of wheat straw from a distance of thirty rods, with which we covered the road thickly. After crossing the slough, we marched to a point on Shell Creek and camped, having made about fourteen miles during the day.

"*May 29th.*—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and crossed Shell Creek. For about five miles the road led over a divide, and was quite good; but in coming down on the flats, which extended for five miles between the Bluffs and Columbus, we found the roads for the entire distance almost impassable, owing to the many deep, miry sloughs which cross the road and the general flooded and yielding condition of the soil aside from the sloughs. Teams had to be frequently doubled, in order to get the wagons through. The difficulties were finally overcome, and the train marched into Columbus at two o'clock, and went into camp at Soap Fork, having made a march of about ten miles, the march of five miles across the flats occupying about seven hours. *Major Walker*, who had *accompanied us from the Niobrara River to this place, with twenty-five soldiers, under orders from the War Department, took leave of us, and returned to Dakota.*"

It will be remembered by all who have followed the history of the Ponca case, as it has been presented by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Hon. E. C. Kemble, that it has been again and again asserted that the Poncas were not removed "by force"; that they "consented to go."

I ask every American husband, father, and brother to decide what is the meaning of the word "consent," under such conditions as these.

In this same "Report," p. 97, the Agent says:

"On the 15th" (six days before the "march" began) "I held another council, which was largely attended by the chiefs, headmen, and soldiers of the tribe, and which was of more than four hours' duration. At this council the Indians maintained that the Government had no right to move them from the reservation, and demanded, as an inducement or equivalent for them to give up the reservation and move to the Indian Territory, first, the payment to them by the Government of the sum of $3,000,000; and, second, that, before starting, I should show to them the sum of $40,000 which they had been told had been appropriated by the Government for their removal. To all of which I replied positively in the negative, telling them that I would not accede to nor consider any demands that they might make; but that I would take under my consideration reasonable requests that they might submit touching their removal, and, as their agent, do what I could for them in promoting their welfare; that I demanded that they should at all times listen to my words; that they should go with me to their new home; and that *they should without delay give me their final answer whether they would go peaceably or by force.* The Indians refused to give answer at this time; the council closed without definite results; and the Indians dispersed with a sullen look and determined expression."

This evidently was not the "consent" of which we have heard. We come to it presently.

"On the following morning, however, May 16th, they sent word to me, at an early hour, that they had considered my words, and had concluded to go with me, and that they wanted assistance in getting the old and infirm, together with their property, over the Niobrara River, which was much swollen by the rains and at a low temperature."

What a night must these helpless creatures have passed before this "consent" was given. Seven hundred people, *more than half of them women and children;* a farming people [not armed with rifles, as the Ogalalla Sioux were, when, one year later, on this same ground, the Chief Spotted Tail told Commissioner Hayt that, if he did not give an order to have his tribe on the way back to White Clay Creek in ten days, his young men would go on the war-path at once; and the much-terrified Commissioner wrote the order then and there, and the Sioux were allowed to go where they had chosen to go. Behold the difference between the way our Government treats the powerful and treats the weak]; what could these Ponca farmers do? They must, "without delay," give their "final answer whether they would go peaceably or *by force.*" What did "*by force*" mean? It was "*by force*" that the Government undertook to compel the Cheyennes to go to Indian Territory; and in that Cheyenne massacre, whose story I have already told in these columns, Indian men, women, children, and babies were all shot down together.

What could these Ponca farmers do? I ask, again, every American father, brother, husband, what he would have done in the same circumstances. He would have "*consented*" to go.

The Agent, as was wise, took them at their word, quick, and that very day, "at five o'clock P. M., had the entire tribe, with their effects, across the river, off the reservation, and in camp in Nebraska."

The Agent should have said "with part of their effects," for it was only a part, and a very small part, that this helpless *consenting* party were allowed to take with them. All their agricultural implements and most of their furniture were left behind. Stoves, particularly, were much too heavy to be put in the wagons, and I am told by one who was on the old Ponca Agency within a few months after this "removal" that there were to be seen lying there, broken, rusted, one hundred and fifty stoves, which could never be used again, so recklessly had they been torn out of the houses and left neglected. Of course, nothing is easier than for the Government to buy a hundred and fifty new stoves, any day. New stoves for the Poncas in the Indian Territory, and new stoves for whomever the Government may succeed in inducing to stay on the Old Ponca Reserve. Nothing is easier to buy than stoves, and few things, it is said, more profitable to sell than stoves. The manufacture of stoves is one of the most profitable businesses, especially, if one can furnish stoves to some seventy Indian agencies.

"It was a hard day's work," the getting the tribe and their "effects" across the river, the Agent says, "the river being about forty rods wide and the current so swift that it was found impossible to move the goods across in any other way than by packing them on the shoulders of the men, the quicksand bottom rendering it unsafe to trust them on the backs of animals; even the wagons having to be drawn across by hand."

Let us dwell for a moment on this picture. Seven hundred helpless, heart-broken people, beginning their sad journey by having to ford this icy stream, with quicksands at bottom. The infirm, the sick, the old, the infants, all carried "by packing them on the shoulders of men!" What a scene! The Hon. Secretary of the

Interior says, in his recent letter in the New York INDEPENDENT, in reply to E. C. Kemble, that "the highly-colored stories which are told about the brutal military force employed in compelling their [the Poncas'] removal from Dakota to the Indian Territory are sensational fabrications; at least, the official record, which is very full and goes into minute details, does not in the least bear them out."

There has never been, in any account which I have seen, any accusation brought against the "military force" of "brutality" in this removal. The brutality was on the part of the Government. The simple presence of the "military force" was brutal. It meant but one thing. The Indians understood it, and the Government intended that they should understand it; and when the Agent of the Government said to these Indians that they must give him their "final answer whether they would go peaceably or by force," he intended that they should understand it. Has anybody any doubt what were the orders under which that "military force" was there? any doubt what it would have been the military duty of Major Walker to have done in case the Poncas had refused to "consent" to go?

And now let us return to the "Official Record," which is, indeed, as the Honorable Secretary of the Interior says, "very full" and "goes into minute details," and let us see in how much it will "bear us out"; and when we have done with this "Official Record," let us ask ourselves if any imagination could have invented so "highly-colored" a "story" as it tells.

"*June* 2*d*.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched seventeen miles, going into camp near Ulysses. Roads in bad condition.

"*June* 3*d*.—Had some trouble in getting started. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched eight miles. Went into camp on Blue River. Many people sick, one of whom was reported in a dying condition. Had bad roads. Rained during afternoon.

"*June* 4*th*.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched fifteen miles, and went into camp on Lincoln Creek, near Seward.

"*June* 5*th*.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched fourteen miles, and went into camp near Milford. Daughter of Standing Bear, Ponca chief, died at two o'clock, of consumption.

"*June* 6*th*.—Remained in camp all day, for the purpose of obtaining supplies. Prairie Flower, wife of Shines White and daughter of Standing Bear, who died yesterday, was here given Christian burial, her remains being deposited in the cemetery at Milford, Nebraska, a small village on Blue River."

In this connection I wish to take official knowledge and recognition of the noble action performed by the ladies of Milford, in preparing and decorating the body of the deceased Indian woman for burial in a style becoming the highest civilization. In this act of Christian kindness they did more to ameliorate the grief of the husband and father than they could have done by adopting the usual course of this untutored people and presenting to each a dozen ponies. It was here that, looking on the form of his dead daughter thus arrayed for the tomb, Standing Bear was led to forget the burial service of his tribe, and say to those around him that he was desirous of leaving off the ways of the Indian and adopting those of the white men.

"Quite a heavy rain during the afternoon. The storm, most disastrous of any that occurred during the removal of the Poncas under my charge, came suddenly upon us while in camp on the evening of this day. It was a storm such as I never before experienced and of which I am unable to give an adequate description. The wind blew a fearful tornado, demolishing every tent in camp and rending many of them into shreds, overturning wagons, and hurling wagon-boxes, camp-equipages, etc. through the air in every direction like straws. Some of the people were taken up by the wind and carried as much as three hundred yards. Several of the Indians were quite seriously hurt, and one child died the next day from injuries received, and was given Christian burial. The storm caused a delay until the 8th for repairs and for medical attendance upon the injured.

"*June* 8*th*.—Broke camp at Milford, and marched seven miles. Roads very bad. Child died during the day.

"*June* 9*th*.—Put the child that died yesterday in the coffin and sent it back to Milford, to be buried in the same grave with its aunt, Prairie Flower. Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to within three miles of Crete.

"*June* 10*th*.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched one mile beyond De Witt, where I employed a physician to visit camp and prescribe for the sick. A woman had a thumb accidentally cut off, which caused further commotion in the camp.

"*June* 12*th*.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to within two miles of Otoe Agency. Crossed Wolf Creek with a part of the train, the crossing being very difficult; but the Indians worked splendidly."

"The Indians worked splendidly!" Is not this a well-nigh incredible record of patience and long-suffering? These poor creatures, marching from ten to twenty-five miles a day, for twenty-two days, through muddy sloughs, swollen rivers, in tempests and floods and dreary cold, leaving their wives and their children dead by the way—dead of the sufferings of the march—are yet docile, obedient, and "work splendidly"!

"*June* 13*th*.—After considerable time, we succeeded in building a bridge over Wolf Creek, out of drift-timber, and succeeded in crossing the balance of the train. Broke camp and marched three miles, and went into camp again near Otoe Agency.

"*June* 14*th*.—Water-bound, and had to remain in camp all day waiting for Creek to run down. The Otoe Indians came out to see the Poncas, and gave them ten ponies.

"*June* 15*th*.—Still water-bound. Remained in camp all day.

"*June* 16*th*.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and reached Marysville, Kansas, where we went into camp. During the march a wagon tipped over, injuring a woman quite severely. Indians out of rations and feeling hostile."

What wonder that the Indians felt hostile? Hunger added to all the rest of their direful misery!

"*June* 18*th*.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched nine miles, and went into camp at Elm Creek. Little Cottonwood died. Four families determined to return to Dakota. I was obliged to ride nine miles on horseback to overtake them, to restore harmony and settle difficulty in camp. Had coffin made for dead Indian, which was brought to camp at twelve o'clock at night from Blue Rapids. A fearful thunderstorm during the night flooding the camp equipage."

This is a "highly colored" story, indeed! The darkness; the camp flooded by the driving rain; thunder; lightning; a messenger arriving at midnight with a coffin; the four families of desperate fugitives setting out to flee back to their homes! What "sensational fabrication" could compete with this?

"*June* 19*th*.—The storm of last night left the roads in an impassable condition, and, in consequence, was obliged to remain in camp all day. Buried Little Cottonwood in a cemetery about five miles from camp.

* * * * *

"*June* 25*th*.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched to a point about fifteen miles further up Deep Creek. Two old women died during the day.

* * * * *

"*June* 30*th*.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Passed through Hartford, and camped about six miles above Burlington. A child of Buffalo Chief died during the day."

* * * * *

"*July* 2*d*.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Made a long march of fifteen miles for Noon Camp, for reason that no water could be got nearer. An Indian became hostile and made a desperate attempt to kill White Eagle, head chief of the tribe. For a time every male in camp was on the war-path, and for about two hours the most intense excitement prevailed, hightened by continued loud crying by all the women and children."

This Indian, who is reported here as having "become hostile," no doubt, tried to kill White Eagle for having allowed the tribe to be brought into all this trouble. It is the general feeling among the less intelligent members of a tribe that their chiefs are bound, under all circumstances, to see that they come to no harm.

"*July* 9*th*.—Broke camp at six o'clock, passing through Baxter Springs at about one o'clock. Just after passing Baxter Springs a terrible thunder-storm struck us. The wind blew a heavy gale and the rain fell in torrents, so that it was impossible to see more than four or five rods distant, thoroughly drenching every person and every article in the train, making a fitting end to a journey commenced by wading a river and thereafter encountering innumerable storms.

"During the last few days of the journey the weather was exceedingly hot and the teams terribly annoyed and bitten by green-head flies, which attacked them in great numbers. Many of the teams were nearly exhausted, and, had the distance been but little further, they must have given out. The people were all nearly worn out from the fatigue of the march, and were heartily glad that the long, tedious journey was at an end, that they might take that rest so much required for the recuperation of their physical natures."

Now let us see what provision the Government had made for that "rest" and "recuperation," surely "much required" and fairly earned.

Not one dollar had been appropriated for establishing them in their new home; not one building had been put up. This people was set down in a wilderness, without one provision of any kind for their shelter.

"It is a matter of astonishment to me," says Agent Howard (p. 100 of this "Report"), "that the Government should have ordered the removal of the Ponca Indians from Dakota to the Indian Territory, without having first made some provision for their settlement and comfort. Before their removal was carried into effect, an appropriation should have been made by Congress sufficient to have located them in their new home, by building a comfortable home for the occupancy of every family of the tribe. As the case now is, no appropriation has been made by Congress, except of a sum little more than sufficient to remove them, and the result is that these people have been placed on an uncultivated reservation, to live in their tents as best they may, and await further legislative action."

What followed is already well known—how one hundred and fifty-eight of these people died before spring, and how the chief, Standing Bear, with thirty others, rendered desperate at last, ran away, was overtaken by United States soldiers, arrested, and finally set free on writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Dundy, of Omaha. The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in his "Report for 1879," p. 22, giving a brief account of this escape, arrest, and final freeing of Standing Bear and his party, says:

"About the 1st of May last, Standing Bear, a chief of a band, with some twenty Indians, left the reservation in the Indian Territory, to return to the Missouri River. *As has always been done in similar cases*, they were arrested, at the request of this Department, to be taken back to their reservation."

I do not know what construction is to be put upon the phrase "similar cases," in this connection. It is an elastic phrase and, therefore, convenient of use, and probably there could be shown many important differences between this case of the thirty Poncas, who were arrested at Omaha, "at the request of the Department," and the case of the thirty or more Winnebagoes who were living within two miles of Omaha at that same time, and were *not* arrested, though they also were "off their reservation" and had been for a considerable time. Drunken, idle, vicious Indians, frequently up in the Omaha courts for mischievous offenses, their settlement a very nest of immorality and disorder, they were left undisturbed, while the unoffending Poncas, hard at work planting wheat, were "arrested, at the request of the Department," to be carried back to their reservation. There must be differences which only the Government knows between these apparently "similar cases." The only difference which anyone outside "the Department" can see, however, would seem to have been in favor of the industrious, quiet Poncas, and against the idle, disorderly Winnebagoes.

This journal of Mr. Howard's is the best record that can ever be written of the sufferings of the Poncas in their removal from their homes. It is "highly colored"; but no one, however much it may be for his interest to do so, can call it "a sensational fabrication" or can discredit it in the smallest particular, for it is an "official record," authorized and endorsed by being published in the "Annual Report" of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

"TRAINS are very plain this season." They are awfully plain. Once in a while when they make up a freight train from the red, blue, and white lines, and put in an oil-tank or two, there is a little variety; but there won't be anything really rich and artistic in trains until Barnum gets on the road, with those cars frescoed with blue monkeys, yellow tigers, purple elephants, striped snakes and things, engaged in bloody and mortal combat.

COMFORT.

BY ARTHUR D. F. RANDOLPH.

ONE autumn eve, before the mellow day
Had met the night and faded thence away,
And in the western sky there lingered still
Soft tints of purple, gold, and daffodil,
And while the mountain-peak was tipped with light,
Once more, ere shadows stole it from my sight,
I strolled in a sequestered burial-ground,
And on a crumbling tablet there I found
This quaint inscription, marking all alone
A little grave with weeds and grass o'ergrown:
"'Who plucked that flower?' the angry gardener cried.
"'The Master,' hastily his mate replied.
"Thereat the gardener paused and held his peace."
Ah! you, who from your sorrow seek release,
And you, whose hearts with grief are crushed to-day
Because your darling God has called away,
Are not the angels whispering unto you
These simple words: "It was the Master too"?

NEW YORK CITY.

A WOMAN'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

YOU ask me to write a "Society Letter." I state the fact, for if you did not ask me I should never write one. Not that I set so low an estimate on the fourth power of the state; but, so vast a one, I shrink from touching it. That force in human life which in a capital consumes half the time of its leading men and all the time of its leading women cannot be thrust aside with a sketch of a "reception" or a picture of a fashionable woman, as if they made all of it. I must have told you before that neither custom nor time can make me used to what in the aggregate is called "Washington Society" at the "hight" of its "Season." No true nature could ever get wonted to such fuss, furbelow, and emptiness. Human sympathy, human companionship are here all that they are elsewhere — the most, the best that we know of the Heaven awaiting us; but it is the lack of these in what is termed society that makes it as conspicuous as it is unsatisfying. Not that the women who make it chiefly are less kind of heart or fine of sensibility than they should be; but their lives of vain and frantic haste leave little space for affection religion, intelligence even to live and have their being in. It is pitiful to think what a creature the most devout and intelligent of women might become if doomed perpetually to the life that from three to six months of the year she lives at the Capital.

Do you remember, *chère amie*, how dim, far-away, and never-to-be-lived again it seemed—this life—that September day by the sea, when the setting sun looked the open gate to the Heavenly City, and the pomp and glory of this world were as if they had never been? I remember how in that vast hollow of sky and sea the Everlasting Love, whom we call FATHER, came down to us. The tranquillity of the ascending spheres fell upon our faces, brooded in our hearts. The peace of Nature was but a part of that peace of the spirit that was one with it and its God. I remember them, as the fragrance of the sea came floating in from unseen shores, and the gates of gold opened wide out of the twilight sky. How suddenly I heard it, the tramp of these streets, and a vision of this vanished life floated like a mirage before my eyes. Could I ever live it again? No, never. How surely it tells, that quick, nervous hoof, never still, on the asphalte, that "The Season" has come. I hear it in this high-set room, as I heard it by the sea. Mine still is the vast horizon, the serenity of the upper air. You ask me to descend when you ask me to write concerning society.

Not that society is a trifling matter. It is too many for me. Its perturbations, its emulations, its rivalries, its envyings, its uncharitableness, its fatal hours, its scant attire, its headaches, its hardened and haggard faces—all are too many for me; but never fancy I deem them of small account.

Annually "The Season"—a living, moving geni—suddenly descends, say from Olympus. Lo! without warning, the sleepy, provincial, garden-like town wakes into a metropolis. The primeval Maryland and Virginia carts retreat to the market and the outskirts. The pedestrians that knew them and their daft Negro drivers so well—and so often to the danger of their necks—now know equally the "swell" drag and dog-cart, the emblazoned coach, the caparisoned horses, the liveried outriders, the fair, bedecked women within. In no city in the Union is daily visiting carried to anything like the extent that it is in Washington. Every lady "in society" has "her day," and every other lady in society, when not attending to her own, is attending to every other lady's day. Suddenly the chief end of woman seems to be to see how many cards she can distribute. Said a leading stationer to me, the other day: "It is a mystery that can never be explained to me where all the cards go that go out of this shop."

"Oh!" I said, "they all go into people's halls, and at last, when not too distinguished, into the stoves. Your fine engraving is burned by the bushel. Some of it survives. I have seen on exhibition for the admiring awe of country neighbors in the rural regions more than one of your cards of invitation, when the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. —— asked the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Turtle's charming society for a single night, to be shared with the society of a thousand other Turtles, equally charming. When, after a day of perpetual visiting, you take not one but five or six of these delightful parties in a single night, all attended, more or less, by the same people, to say nothing of lunches, kettle-drums, matinées, musicales, fancy and charity balls, all-night Germans, clubs, literary societies, following each other in daily and nightly succession, you get a faint idea of The Season and of its capacity to overtax human nerves and forces.

What wonder, in the end, out of utter fatigue, even the worldly hail Lent as a longed-for season of rest and recuperation for future social triumphs. Many who care nothing for Lent devotionally seize it as a shelter for any desired occupation; while the truly devout thank God that its sacred seal is set even for forty days on the world's turbulence. The memory of the Man of Sorrow, so closely acquainted with grief for the race who could give him nothing, not even human happiness, has in it the savor of saving grace to the worldliest of this world's children, if so be they receive that name into their hearts of hearts for a single hour.

When strangers visit Washington, and take up their abode at a hotel, they have only to buy the "Republic Almanac," or a book of Washington etiquette, to discover the days of public reception, hire a hack, and proceed to visit them.

On Monday they can go to the homes of the judges of the Supreme Court and other courts, to the Arsenal, the Navy Yard; on Wednesday they can call on the "Cabinet ladies"; on Thursday visit all the senatorial families; and on Saturday go to the White House, to see Mrs. Hayes. The many receptions on other days of the week are private. In every drawing-room the visitors will find standing in its center from one to a dozen ladies, richly attired, "receiving" all with politeness, few with that gracious charm which makes the loneliest stranger feel "at home." This is not strange. These ladies are compelled so constantly to greet so many whom they do not know that the task becomes not only monotonous, but irksome. The stranger will carry away the face that half greets her and remember it forever; but to the hostess it is but one amid myriads that fade and mingle into one inextricable mass. These official calls involve no personal recognition. The lady who received you on Wednesday in her own parlor, on Thursday may meet you on the street without a glance of recognition. There are exceptions, where people of mark impress themselves on those who received them as strangers. I give you the average mean.

Such visiting gratifies the interest and curiosity of strangers visiting the Capital. It is perfectly admissible at a capital, obnoxious as it would be elsewhere; nevertheless, it is necessarily superficial, often heartless, sometimes (though rarely) unkind.

In its surface seeming nothing could be more vapid, more empty of real good than the conventional intercourse of official fashionable society. Yet we must not forget that the men and women who make the factors of this society are personally often marked by the strongest of distinctive qualities. Every shade and phase of personal ambition the close student of human nature may trace in their intercourse. Vanity, vainglory, selfishness here find abundant room; but youth, innocence, devotion, loveliness are not unknown strangers even in the crowded assemblies of Vanity Fair.

Two parasites are indigenous to the life of even a republican capital—a passion for precedence and the vice of toadyism. You could not stay in Washington a month without being astonished at the obsequious lifting of the hat, the involuntary cringing of the person of the man who wants place to the man who holds power. You would be astonished to discover how soon that man forgets the day, near in the rear, when power was not his, but the people's, who conferred it upon him and who in time will take it from him. It is so easy for poor human nature to feel itself born to the purple if once it clutches its scepter. Even the swift mutations of ever-changing office cannot make the present magnate feel different for the moment. Thus, with a small exception of scientific, professional, and learned men, mankind in Washington is divided into two classes—the men who hold office and the men who want office. In its feminine world official precedence is the corner-stone of its immutable etiquette. In all other cities the stranger, if a "proper person," is kindly called upon and welcomed. In Washington she must tie on her bonnet at once and proceed with her card to the ladies who stand above her on the official ladder. No matter who her grandfather was, or if her attic at home be stuffed with ancestral relics from the "Mayflower"; the blood of the Knickerbockers may turn to phlegm in her veins; the lovely *brune* of Pocahontas may tinge her cheeks; the pride of the Randolphs dilate her plumage; all the same she must take her card and proceed to call on "Mrs. Secretary" Smithers, who had no ancestors, but runs rampant in her vernacular. Otherwise, the lady with a pedigree can never enter the "Cabinet Circle."

By etiquette, the wife of the President never calls upon any one; though I observe Mrs. Hayes sometimes of evenings quietly finds her way to the houses of her friends. The families of senators always call first on the families of the judges of the Supreme Court; both make the first call on the members of the families of the Diplomatic Corps; while the wives of representatives must pay the first call on all above them (officially), up to the wife of the President. The only social precedence the member's wife can claim is that every "new member's wife" must call first upon her. Many a member's wife leaves a delightful home and a circle of cherished friends, to come and spend her first congressional season, alone and lonely, in a Washington boarding-house. An established etiquette is necessary to society in a capital. The folly of the one I have mentioned is the personal rigidity with which it is maintained. I have heard a senator's wife—a woman of commanding presence, with a head and nose that would not do discredit to the Supreme Bench, with the eyes of a falcon and the air of a queen—discuss by the hour the rules of social precedence, the why and why not that should keep her from calling *first* on Mrs. Judge So and So. Lord Bacon said: "How can a man be great who breaketh his mind upon too small matters?" And when I muse on the size of the matters woman has chiefly broken her mind upon, away back to the time when Eve plucked the apple, but failed with it to pluck knowledge, I cease to marvel at the "littleness" which Margaret Fuller lamented as woman's besetting sin. I hail the enlarged resources, the nobler training which is hers to-day chiefly because of their power to lift her from the bondage of little things and the dwarfing minuteness of a too microscopic vision.

Society is frivolous, but many included in it by circumstance are by nature the opposite. It is the surface vision that sees all women who are in fashionable society as light, trifling, or heartless. The second sight, the spiritual vision, perceives many who, in the world, are not of it. Amid the mad whirl of the season, receiving, visiting, entertaining, with serene, smiling faces, I see women who bear upon their inmost hearts the sign of the cross, and who in solitude of soul live alone the spiritual life. One wrote to me yesterday, a woman named pre-eminently "a leader of society": "In a near future may we not meet in our spiritual selves, where 'knowledge' is and fruition? How long, O Lord! how long must ever be the cry of the spirit, as the never-ceasing demands of the world crowd upon us?"

To use the world as not abusing it is the sacred command. The discerner of spirits cannot fail to perceive the consecrated nature, though it lives and has its being amid the pomp and vanity of this world. She who in such an atmosphere keeps her soul unspotted, her life simple, pure, and sweet, her affections fixed upon heavenly things, achieves a greater victory over the world, the flesh, and the devil than the cloistered saint.

It is something of this consecration which gives even to the hospitality of Mrs. Hayes, in the White House, a distinctive quality. Kindly, pleasant women have stood there before, greeting mechanically the multitude; but I doubt if ever before a woman with just that light on her face, which, somehow, seems to have fallen from the sacred altar. The spiritual consecration of this woman, from the beginning, has been a potent force in the social life of Washington. She might have been just as good a woman; but if she had been a weaker one, the influence for good would have been neutral, where it is now a positive power. The revelry goes on; Vanity Fair is still Vanity Fair; yet no one remembering the past will deny that the character of entertainment has been greatly modified since Mrs. Hayes came to Washington. The spirit of antagonism, born of the old wanton luxury, that greeted her at first has died out, under the kindly light of her smiling eyes, and her reception last Saturday was as thronged and radiant a one as the White House ever saw. Surrounded by beautiful girls, she and Mrs. Sherman (the wife of the Secretary), in their blooming mid-summer, looked as fair as any one of their guests.

Another woman in Washington, who, in the world, is not of it, is Ellen Ewing Sherman, the wife of the General of the Army. Mrs. Sherman is a Roman Catholic, Mrs. Hayes is a Methodist; but I doubt if a shade of difference could be discovered in their influence on the community as Christians. This influence is so positive and unquestioned in both women it could never be mistaken. If Mrs. Hayes had told me that her son was to be a Methodist minister, I doubt if her eyes could have held quite the joy that I saw in Mrs. Sherman's when she spoke of her boy now studying for the priesthood. "For three long years he was called of God" before he went. No Methodist could have uttered those words with a deeper unction or a more radiant face. As he called Samuel, did God call the boy, as he went with his honored father, fêted through the courts of Europe, and as he danced with the fair, the gay, the young, in this capital. So the son believed, and so believed his mother. Perhaps both thought that a family whose men had given such illustrious service to the state should give one of its sons to the service of Heaven.

That was a rare tribute of words paid by Moncure D. Conway, in a recent letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to Mary Carpenter, whose rarer life has just been published by Macmillan, when he said: "She was the best friend the poor children of England ever had, and she was the best friend the Hindus ever had."

It is only a great nature whose long affections, reaching out to Barabools Ghs, hold likewise within their steadfast range the needy at home.

This is true of Mrs. Sherman. She does not pass over the poor of Washington to send the Pope's pence to Rome; nor do I forget the wretched of New York as I press on to you to print this appeal of Sister Clare for the starving of Ireland, which Mrs. Sherman placed in my hands. Mr. Corcoran, of this city, has given $1,000 to these starving people; and if, out of the idle millions that New York holds in her coffers, but one charitable soul is moved to do likewise, I shall not have sent you the appeal of Sister Clare in vain.

"FEVER AND STARVATION.

"I appeal to all Christian men and women for help for this district, where we have had most malignant fever all the spring and summer of last year; where at present we have actual starvation; where many of your fellow-creatures are obliged to lie all day in their straw beds, to try and keep down the pangs of hunger; where there are hundreds of men, women, and children who have not one sufficient meal in the day, even of that coarse food, Indian-meal. There are no potatoes; they are rotten in the ground. There is no turf; it is rotten in the ground. There is no credit to get the coarsest kind of food. In the name of the good God, make haste and send help. Every little helps. Send your little; so that you may share in the great work of saving the lives of your fellow-men and women.

"Here are some cases, which I know of my own personal knowledge to be only samples of hundreds of others:

"The P——'s, ten in family. The father ill from the effects of fever. The mother tottering on her feet from actual starvation because she gives every bit to the father and children.

"The M——'s, seven young children. Father partially paralyzed. All living on one meal of Indian-meal in the 24 hours. The mother works when she can get work to do.

"The H——'s, seven young children, the eldest only thirteen. The father died of fever this summer. The good mother struggles to give them a meal a day. The children get a bit of dry bread at school from us.

"The C——'s, six young helpless children. Father died of the fever.

"The P——'s (another family), ten in family. The father willing to work, but cannot get employment of any kind. One girl helps to support the family by doing lace, which we have taught her to make here.

"The C——'s. Mother died of the fever. Six children. The poor father is partially paralyzed, yet he tries to wash the children's clothes himself and sends them clean to school.

"The H——'s, eleven in family. The father, a good, hard-working man, fell from a tree last spring, and never recovered the effects, so that he can do but little. Mother has twins not yet able to walk. One little child, four years old, was found dead in bed, supposed to be from drinking a quanty of cold water, to stifle her hunger.

"It is for hundreds of cases such as the above I ask your help. These cases are, taken as they come from a long list, all equally in need.

"Post-office orders payable to Sister M. F. Clare, at Kenmare Post-office, or checks on any bank. Coin can be sent quite safely in a registered letter. Those who cannot give donations can have cards, to collect from friends shillings or sixpences.

"SISTER M. F. CLARE.

"THE CONVENT, KENMARE, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26th, 1880.

THE PALACE OF THE PUEBLOS.

BY MRS. SUSAN E. WALLACE,
(MRS. GOV. LEW WALLACE).

SANTA FÉ is a foreign city, by some mysterious destiny brought under the American flag, and less known to citizens of the United States than London and Paris are. A heavy weight of history lies buried in its moldy archives, given to the moles and bats by the early commandants, and utterly forgotten by descendants of the men whose proud lineage may be traced back to the best blood of Castile and Arragon.

The story of "*El Palacio*" (the ancient capitol and last rallying place of the Pueblo Indians) is the story of New Mexico. Records, mixed in dire confusion, show it is the spot where, in the dateless past, aboriginal chiefs assembled in silent council round the sacred fires; where, later, the Spaniard held sway, and with haughty spirit, unbroken by adverse fate, gave place at last to the conquering American.

Credulity staggers at some of the exploits written by the old heroes of themselves, and in all the reports improbability increases with the distance of the period. But this rather stimulates imagination and enhances the interest of a reader who loves to grope in dim light for hidden treasure.

About three hundred years ago Antonio de Espego, a Cordovan of great wealth and approved valor, marched, by order of the Viceroy of Mexico, to subdue the Indians

in rebellion between the Rio Pecos and the Gila. His route was marked by countries made desolate, cities sacked and burnt, and fleeing hosts of beaten savages. He ascended the Del Norte River, which he describes as deeper than the Gaudalquiver and swimming with fishes large as a horse (!), and along its banks found strange tribes, isolated from the world and from each other, in vast community houses. He had heard these people lived in barbaric pomp; their commonest utensils were massive silver and their plates and porringers were of beaten gold and nothing accounted of. He saw no sign of such riches, and so reported to his vice-regal master.

The Pueblos (town Indians) came out to meet the little army of mounted men, and presented them "with forty thousand (!) mantles, white and colored, and many hard towels, with tassels at the four corners."

Espego rejoiced to meet the friendly natives, for he had been harassed by the roving tribes, and had endured days without water, wild nights without sleep or rest, wasting marches in the feverish scorch of the desert and across a valley the shadow of death. He told the *caciques*, or chiefs, his horses were fierce animals, and would kill them if provoked to rage. The simple natives cast corn-meal as a peace-offering before the trampling iron hoofs, and knelt in adoration of the wonderful beasts and the pale strangers, their dashing riders.

"These infidels," so runs the old Spanish MS., "wear mantles of chamois and wolf skins, curious feather-worked blankets, and shoes of neat's leather. Peaceful as they seem, they know how to fight. They have heavy clubs (*macanas*), half a yard in length; long bows, with stone-headed arrows, which can pierce a coat of mail. They carry shields of untanned bull's hide; and wooden swords, armed on both sides with sharp flints, like the serrated swords of the Aztec. The latter they use with great dexterity and can cut a man's body in two at a blow." The swarming hordes made a frantic struggle against the invaders, and many a bloody battle was fought in the face of these ugly weapons, before the *Conquestador* made good his footing in the Pueblo Empire. The march was toward the capital (whose aboriginal name is lost), and there the Indian, with set teeth and dumb determination, made his most desperate stand.

The outworks of earth, defended with stubborn fierceness, were carried by the Spaniards at a rush. The *Casa Grande* within was of mud, built round a square court-yard, with terraces receding from the outside, and was ascended from story to story by ladders. In the lower room, without openings, was stored a year's provision, and large cisterns in the court supplied them with water. When the ladders were drawn up, the defenders were ready for a long seige, and through little loopholes they kept up a galling fire with the "stone-headed arrows."

The Indians were driven out. They rallied and returned. One day the rude ensign of the Pueblo flaunted in the never-ceasing west wind; the next, the silver cross of Spain glittered above the flat mud roof. It was the old fight—stone against steel, white against red. There could be but one end to such a contest.

The besieged cut their way out to the mountains, and the conqueror—a cross-hilted sword by his side and a Catholic oath on his lips—took possession of the fortress, an immense tenement, several stories high, divided within into many small rooms, poorly lighted by sheets of isinglass.

Then there were high and holy ceremonies. Idols were cast down, the consecrated fires were put out, the "Alabado" was chanted in full chorus, and the name Santa Fé given to the hoary citadel, in memory of the sacred city of Isabella, "her only one," says the Castilian chronicler, "never contaminated by the Moslem heresy."

Antonio de Espego came of a princely house, was used to prance in the tilt-yard, amid the flash of bright eyes and bright lances, and he had the soul of a true knight. It was beneath the rank of one who had shone

"From plume to spur a star of tournament"

to occupy anything but a palace or a tent. Therefore, when he, as captain general, climbed the shaky ladder, stooped his proud head under the low doorway, and took up quarters in the deserted *pueblo*, he issued his orders from "*El Palacio*"; and throughout the changes of three centuries made under Indian, Latin, Saxon rulers, from that day to this, the executive mansion of New Mexico has been styled "*El Palacio*."

All pertaining to that time and nation is suffused with a rich mediæval glow. To keen dark eyes, which beheld gold in yellow ochre, opals in mussel-shells, and priceless jewels in quartz crystals, possibly the antique edifice brought up faint memories of airy towers, mirrored in calm blue waters, under Andalusian skies. I lean to the belief that the knight was moved by the spirit of *unreality* which carried the old adventurers gayly over many a sterile field and made

—— "the flinty and steel couch of war
A thrice-driven bed of down."

The scattered fragments of his diary which survive prove the founder of Santa Fé to have been a true representative of the romantic age in which he lived, an age unseen before, unseen since—of knights-errant who believed in gorgeous hydras and chimeras, but sought them only in lands of gold; palmers of lance and shield, who, in care of the Virgin, followed the morning round the world, assured that Heaven bent lowest over the richest placers. They had faith in sorcery and divination; in witches who sail the sea in sieves and wizards who could handle fire without hurt and change sticks to serpents. Above all, they believed in their own prowess, and a groundswell of self-glorification runs along Espego's dispatches to the Conde de Corrunna.

After a victory, it was his custom to enslave the whole population; and the Pueblos were dragged from hiding-places where they battled, with rude arms, the wild beasts which almost shared their dwelling, and, in chains and nakedness, were doomed to labor in dismal mines.

Next to nothing remains of the annals of *Nuevo Mexico* during three-quarters of a century following the date of Espego's swelling dispatches. The despotic governor-generals assumed such state as could be maintained in a region which yielded scanty resources, and bitterly abused authority from which there was no appeal.

In that dread time the massive walls of "*El Palacio*" gave back in dull echo the sighing of the prisoner for whom there was no pity, the wail of helpless women, and the curses of men. Low voices in secret council mingled with the jingling of spurs and gride of swords on the earthen floors; and on the morrow of battle sweet hymns fell on the ears of the dying and rose to Heaven with prayers for the souls of the dead. The Indians made several efforts at revolt; but the wakeful eye and iron hand were upon them, and the first movements were fatal to the insurgents.

In 1680, with passionate outcry and sudden uprising, they burst from the ground where they and their kindred through three generations had been moiling in living burial, and drove out the hated oppressor. For more than ten years the Indian enjoyed his own again. Forlorn outcasts returned to the *pueblos*. The holy fires were rekindled; and the tawny legions, worshipers of the sun, with song and dance saluted his glorious coming. But they were no match for the crafty Spaniard. Their poor possessions were again wrested from their grasp, and more than a hundred and fifty years rolled by, with occasional outbreaks, such as might be expected from a primitive race, not educated in the divine rights of kings.

A change of government made little change in the tyranny which reduced the Pueblo to slavery the most abject. There was a short-lived rebellion against the first Mexican governor, Albino Perez (1837). He held extraordinary powers, which he used like a despot, till, within sight of his own office-window, his head was cut off and kicked as a foot-ball round the rebel camp.

In 1846 Gen. Kearney quietly established his headquarters in the Palace, where only a slight portion of the ancient building remains, absorbed and not to be identified among the various additions of later times. The kingly residence of the arrogant Espego is now a low one-story house, running about 350 feet along the north side of the Plaza, which is the heart of every Spanish town, and opens south on a broad, unfloored porch. The oldest walls are much the heaviest, built of large adobes, or sundried brick, laid in ragged seams of mud-mortar. It is said that thirty years ago a window of the Palace was the only one of glass in this territory. Mica and selenite were used instead; for little indoor light was needed by the Mexican, whose chief joy has always been to sit in the sun and smoke. The front is nicely stuccoed, and penciled to imitate stone. Adobes are warm in winter, cool in summer, and there are beautiful possibilities in this plastic material; but New Mexican houses are usually mere earthly tabernacles of the native dark-brown clay, which gives them the appearance of great age. When the walls are coursed up, a row of unhewn pine logs is rested on them, and a covering of pine boards. Above these is a layer of dirt a foot deep, smeared with a top coating of mud, which in time becomes very hard and turns a shower easily.

How effective this roofing is, in the long run, may be seen by zigzag streakings down the walls, coffee-colored streams reaching to the floor, which is sometimes flooded. It is not a pleasant experience, even for one who loves the patter of the rain upon the roof, to be waked at dead of night by a streamlet, filtered through ashes and clay, falling in his face, and to hear its slow splash into pans set for its dripping. Nor can we enjoy camping under a rubber blanket spread over head and bed, to keep them dry. Yet this is sometimes done in the Santa Fé Palace. Rain is so rare, little defense is made against it. When it does come, as in freezing days of Rome, when fountains are rimmed with ice and orange-trees flecked with snow, by common consent we "give up," submit to misery, and sullenly wait for the sun to shine away our woe.

Life is short. Why should we strain after vanities? It is no disgrace to be shiftless in a country where the Spanish element prevails. The Arkansas fiddler might sit on his fence and scrape all day, tum-te, tum-te, tum-te. No New Mexican traveler would think of asking why he doesn't stop that noise and mend the hole in his roof. What folly to do anything but fiddle, when three hundred and fifty mornings in the year the sun comes up with undimmed splendor, and night seems but a softly-shaded day, curtained for sleeping!

In the first love-song, scented with lily, and rose-balm, and wine, the wise man sang to his dove-eyed princess: "The beams of our house are of cedar and our rafters of fir." Western extravagance demands something richer than such Oriental and palatial finish; and in the best rooms of the "Palace" are ceilings of white muslin, tacked to the stained and blackened timbers. In time they are filled with dust from above, and a fine powder sifts steadily down, which adds to the buried feeling one naturally has in a narrow house of Mother Earth—dust to dust, ashes to ashes.

Within this crumbling pile have assembled all the provincial, territorial, and other legislative bodies and councils ever held in the limits of the Territory of New Mexico.

The rooms are not equal in size or in elegance. The "chambers" of the chief-justice consist of one dingy apartment, especially leaky, and floored with a sort of mosaic of pine boards, knotty as vexed questions.

In *la Camara de Reperesentantes* recent changes—innovations on the sanctity of the past—illustrate the love of show characteristic of the American politician. Walls formerly washed with *yeso* (gypsum), which Mexican women dab on with a sheepskin glove, are now "hard-finished"; pink calico fresco has given place to neat wainscot; and, whereas senators once sat on hard benches, they now loll at ease in the luxurious depths of split-bottomed chairs.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

THE NARRATIVE OF THE FALL.

BY PRESIDENT S. C. BARTLETT, D.D., LL.D.

In regard to the early history of the human race, one question which was quite prominent a generation ago has been virtually withdrawn—the question of the unity of the race. It is curious to observe how effectually and speedily the modern speculations on Evolution have remanded this topic almost into oblivion.

The third chapter of Genesis narrates the Fall of man. Viewed irrespective of what some might call its costume, the story is admirably true to Nature. It consistently implies that an innocent being must be approached by influences from without. It traces the downward course from the inception to the conclusion. First, the suggestion of restraint, irksome and needless, the harboring of the thought, the enkindled desire, the cherished imagination, the awakened hope, amounting to a promise of good, then the bitter disappointment, and the sudden, total dispelling of the delusion. It is in accordance with human experience in all ages.

The purpose of the present article is rather to explain the Scripture narrative of the Fall than to argue the fact. Still, it is obvious enough that some moral disaster has fallen upon the whole race. We look upon any one of the millions of infants in all lands and all times, and we know that when moral agency develops it will as certainly develop into forms of moral wrong as that a stone cast into the air will return to the earth. Outside of the Bible, there is an ancient tradition of a lost age of innocence and happiness. When we look at the historic and semi-historic races, we can even find indications of a tendency to moral and sometimes to intellectual deterioration, as they recede in time and space from the early hours of light. The theme cannot here be pursued in detail; but I may quote one striking indication, from a quite impartial witness, bearing somewhat strongly and directly on the theme. Says Max Müller: "If there is one thing which a comparative study of religion places in the clearest light, it is the inevitable decay to which every religion is exposed. . . . Whenever we can trace back a religion to its first beginnings, we find it free from many of the blemishes that offend us in its later phases" ("Chips from a German Worship," Preface, p. xxii). Accordingly, modern writers claim to find traces of monotheism in Egypt and India, if not in Greece, prior to the grosser polytheism of later times. Without arguing the point at large, it is sufficient to say that the best solution of many facts in regard to the condition of the human race can be found in the supposition of some moral catastrophe at the origin and point of departure. We are willing to leave it by the side of any other that has been or can be offered.

But the narrative goes further, and specifies a definite external source of temptation. The circumstances and the transaction are confessedly peculiar, or, rather, unique, and the explanatory sentence that might have obviated all the difficulties is wanting. It would be doing violence to the historic simplicity of the account and to its connection, not to receive it as the record of a veritable and palpable transaction; and to its established method, not to understand it as a description of that transaction according to the appearance it presented—its visible aspect.

We may, therefore, dismiss all those allegorical interpretations (so-called) which give us, in place of the narrated facts, something wholly diverse, displacing all allusions to a serpent, and putting in its place an abstraction—*e. g.*, pleasure (Clement), the one-sided understanding (Bunsen), base impulse (Philippson), lust, and the like. They violate the historic character of the statements and vacate the curse of all legitimate application. The first verse and the fourteenth require us to recognize the appearance, in some way, of a serpent.

On the other hand, it would seem equally clear that some other agency is here at work besides that of a reptile. This is (1) the plain demand of the temptation narrative, recording, as it does, a series of coherent and definite suggestions; (2) a necessity, in the interpretation of the curse, to save it from the merest trifling in the most solemn

circumstances, and to avoid the admission of an anatomical incompatibility in the transformation of the serpent; and (3) the clear and steady explanation of the New Testament. Indeed, the necessity of finding something here besides the reptile is the consideration which has driven many to the purely allegorical explanation. But the New Testament furnishes the fact which lay behind the appearance. It is most briefly stated in Rev. xii, 9; xx, 2—"that old serpent called the Devil and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world." So the Saviour (John viii, 44) tells the wicked Jews of their "father the Devil," who was "a murderer from the beginning," "a liar and the father of it." See also Rom. xvi, 20; II Cor. xi, 3, comp. 13. In the last passage we have an allusion to the serpent and the satanic agency together. See also the singular blending of the two things by the Saviour in Luke x, 17—19. The "seed" of the serpent appear sometimes as "children of the Devil," "children of the wicked one," "of your father the Devil," or, again, as "serpents, generation of vipers." So of the "seed of the woman" of him that was "made of a woman" we read that for this purpose was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the Devil" (I John iii, 8); and, again, that he might destroy him that had the power of death—that is, the Devil" (Heb. ii, 14). In many forms this interpretation underlies the New Testament teachings. To Satan, then, is ascribed the real agency that lay behind the phenomenal aspect of the case. There are those, perhaps, who will reply, with the late Mr. Theodore Parker: "I believe that Jesus Christ taught . . . the existence of a personal Devil. I do not accept it on his authority." But many of us do.

How was this agency exerted? The answer has already been suggested. Those who have carefully considered this account in every possible light will be the most ready to concur with the great mass of sober and reverent expositors in saying that in some way the serpent makes an appearance here and cannot be ruled out. The narrative, as usual, describes what appeared. Not only modern exposition, but ancient tradition, too, point in that direction. The serpent is the creature by whom Ahriman, lord of evil, destroyed the land of Ormuzd; and Ahriman himself is represented as appearing in the serpent's form, teaching men to sin, and is called the Serpent. The holy tree appears in the Babylonish inscriptions, and one of the cylinders (in Smith's "Chaldean Genesis") gives a representation of two sitting figures, extending their hands toward the tree, and behind one of them a serpent.

The question recurs: In what way does the appearance of the serpent offer itself? Four answers have been given. 1. The actual presence of the reptile while the tempter speaks in connection with it. 2. The appearance of the tempter in the assumed form of a serpent (Rosenmüller). 3. Certain motions of the living serpent made the occasion or means of the tempter's suggestions to the mind of Eve (J. P. Smith). 4. "An influence of Satan, exemplified in the acts of the serpent, incapable of being further defined, and thus becoming a dialogue through the visionary or ecstatic condition of the woman" (Lange). This last view differs from the previous one mainly by supposing a visionary or ecstatic condition. Each explanation has its difficulties. To the first two it is objected that Satan is thus permitted to work a miracle for the purpose of deception. It might be answered that, in that novel condition of things and lack of human experience, the proceeding would not bring any of the weight of a supernatural act, but might seem only part of the natural order, and that such is the impression of the narrative. This explanation, if admissible, obviates the moral force of the objection. Some might and do feel at liberty, in the case of this bodiless being, as in regard to the Creator in the first chapter, to understand mental suggestions, instead of audible words. This last reply, if admissible, would apply also to the third explanation, which in itself does not so readily conform to the narrative. The fourth explanation introduces an element for which the narrative supplies no hint. Dr. S. H. Turner thought to escape the difficulties by supposing a parabolic description, and the "serpent" to be a symbolic designation of Satan the tempter. But he encounters the difficulty that the general method of this narrative is never parabolic, but optical or phenomenal; also that of supposing this *later* name of Satan to be not only familiar to the writer, but implied in the Garden of Eden, in the curse; and the difficulty arising from the repeated classification with the beasts of the field and "all cattle." Besides, the name itself, as a name of Satan, remains then to be accounted for.

On the whole, in the reticence of the writer, perhaps we should wisely decline to settle the details, and to accept in general the opinion of Kurtz, who, while holding that the tempter appeared in the form of a serpent, but was unquestionably an evil *spiritual* being, proceeds thus: "It is a point of considerable difficulty to ascertain in what manner the writer understood that the will of Satan was executed by the serpent. It is difficult, if not impossible, to gather the idea in the mind of the writer from the data before us. . . . The sacred writer faithfully presents *the recollections and perceptions of the first man* as preserved by tradition."

Accepting both the satanic agency and, in some way, the serpent's form, we find the clue that consistently explains the whole account. We have the sneering and diabolical insinuations leading to the diabolical promise of knowing good and evil—a promise fulfilled in the witches' own way, "that palters with us in a double sense." They "*knew* good" as the thing they had lost; and "evil," the thing they had found. At once began the reign of "death"; and the meaning of God's threat was unfolded stage by stage in the sequel. Augustine long ago well said that, while death of the body is the separation of the body from the soul, death of the soul is the separation of the soul from God, its source of life. That fact enwraps, as in a germ, all its various aspects and fruits. To the first transgressors immediately there came shame, the sense of guilt, fear of God and recoil from his presence, crimination as the beginning of mutual discord, sorrow, care, suffering through life; till physical decease, the fitting symbol and secondary effect of the soul's death, should close the scene. The narrative implies, but for the sin, the absence of physical death from the human race, of which exemption I understand the tree of life to be not the cause, but the sacramental symbol and pledge. It was, perhaps, to physical life what the Eucharist is to spiritual life. Enoch and Elijah, perhaps, represent the exemption from mortal decay which might have been the lot of the race. The Scripture, however, nowhere affirms that man's sin brought death first to the animal world.

It was part of the curse that labor, man's normal condition, becomes thenceforth anxious, painful, and disappointing to man; and that marriage and the family relation become to the woman laden with suffering and woe, the wail of which is rising at the present hour and from which there will never come deliverance except in overcoming human sin, in subduing those wretched passions that drive the weaker to the wall and for which merely external remedies are the shallowest of quackery. It will take the power of Christ's Gospel to relieve the woes of the sex. When that magnificent ideal of marriage which the Apostle presents in Eph. v, 22—28 shall have been realized, then will the seed of the woman have redeemed the woman from the curse. The sorrow of the woman, mentioned in the curse, is not alone or chiefly in parturition. But, in accordance with Scripture methods, that prime fact stands as a representative and specimen, just as does "bread" in the Lord's Prayer.

We can now apprehend the curse pronounced upon the serpent. It is directed against the real offender, Satan, and couched in figurative phraseology, drawn from the form or appearance he had employed. A serpent's form thou hast taken and a serpent's doom shall be thine. "On thy belly go"; "dust shalt thou eat." A crawling, dirt-eating career, abject, mean, and despicable. "Shall bruise thy head, . . . shalt bruise his heel." Thou shalt inflict a deceitful and dangerous but not incurable wound, but shalt be overwhelmed and eventually crushed. The Son of man, the Son of God will destroy the works of the Devil.

This explanation obviates the necessity of supposing a change in the reptile from an upright to a prone posture; a transformation which would involve a change in every bone and muscle of its body. Not only so; but it assumes the posture to be the same as now and makes it the basis of the representation.

The foregoing explanation is but an outline of what is believed to be, on the whole, a consistent, worthy, and scriptural exposition. My space will not permit the answer to some questions, and some objections that might be answered. No man has been and probably no man will be able to clear away all difficulty from a narrative so brief of an event standing so absolutely alone.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

KINGS CHAPEL, BOSTON.

HOW IT BECAME A UNITARIAN CHURCH.

BY JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D.

AMONG the ancient buildings of Boston which have not yet passed away, besides Fanueil Hall, the Old State House, and the Old South Church, the Kings Chapel is most conspicuous. Situated in the heart of the city, its old gray walls and its square tower of rough stone give an archaic character to its exterior. Its interior has a different effect, for it possesses all the elegance of the churches of Sir Christopher Wren. Kings Chapel was, in fact, designed on the plan of one of the finest of Wren's London churches—St. Stephen's, Walbrook. It was built in 1749. How it became a Unitarian church is a rather interesting fact in the ecclesiastical history of the United States.

Mr. Greenwood, in his "History of Kings Chapel" (1833), gives a minute account of this transaction, and ends by saying that thus "*the first Episcopal church in New England became the first Unitarian church in America.*" Mr. Greenwood's history is based on authentic documents in the archives of Kings Chapel. In addition to these, I have in my possession, now before me, orginal letters and MSS. of the period, from the papers of James Freeman, my grandfather, under whosé ministry this change took place. A portion of these are letters written during the period extending from the time when Dr. Freeman first came to the Chapel, as reader, in Sept., 1782, till after the time when he was ordained as "rector, minister, priest, pastor, teaching elder, and public teacher," in Nov., 1787, by the hands of the senior warden, as representative of the church and society. This period included the time when the liturgy was reformed by leaving out the ascriptions and prayers to the Trinity. These letters were written by James Freeman to his father, Constant Freeman, then residing in Quebec. They contain a graphic and interesting account of these transactions, which I shall make use of in what I am about to say.

My attention has been called to the subject by a recent article in *The Churchman*, containing the following passage:

"Kings Chapel, the church in which the royal governors and other officials of the Colony of Massachusetts worshiped in the ante-Revolutionary days, had, as may be easily understood, a congregation very largely Tory and Royalist in its composition. When the city of Boston was evacuated by the English troops, the congregation of Kings Chapel, to a large extent, withdrew from the city with them, and Kings Chapel stood empty, without a minister and without a congregation. The people had not even taken their Prayer Books with them, so hasty was their withdrawal. The vacant Chapel was taken possession of by an *independently organized* congregation, who, finding the Prayer Book and the black gown, adopted the one and *adapted* the other to suit their own views, which were more decidedly Unitarian than the Congregational Orthodoxy of that day could put up with. It was this *independent* organization, and not in any sense the original Kings Chapel congregation, that became the first Unitarian society in this country. Neither at that time nor at any other did a congregation of the Episcopal Church become Unitarian. The Prayer Book saved them all from that danger, and its security as a defense from heresy is to be clearly seen in the fact that the congregation who appropriated (to use a mild term) the sacred edifice and its belongings were obliged to radically alter the Book they found before they could use it."

There are many mistakes in this statement. "Kings Chapel" was *not* "taken possession of by an independently organized congregation"; but by the proprietors, who had not emigrated from Boston with the Tories. These original proprietors—that is, *those who were proprietors before the war, worshiping under Dr. Caner, were at least twenty-four*, and probably forty. They lent the Chapel to the Old South Society during some years, and did not resume their own services in the Chapel until 1782. They then chose two new wardens (Thomas Bulfinch and James Ivers), both proprietors before the war. These two, in the name of the other proprietors, invited James Freeman to become their reader. They retained and used the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England and were, to all intents and purposes, an Episcopal Church. As such, they were organized with wardens and vestry. As such, they were invited by Dr. White (afterward Bishop White, of Pennsylvania), to attend the convention which, making some alterations in the Prayer Book, founded the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The original invitation to Kings Chapel, signed by Dr. White, is now in my possession, and I do not know whether any other copy of that interesting document is extant. It was addressed by Dr. White to James Freeman, to be communicated to the Kings Chapel Society by him.

I have stated that those original proprietors who occupied Kings Chapel after the war were at least twenty-four, and probably forty. The evidence of this is to be found in a document printed in the "Appendix to Greenwood's History." It is a reply by the wardens of Kings Chapel to a protest against the ordination of James Freeman and against the change in the Liturgy, which was signed by seventeen of the original proprietors. In this reply the wardens say: "Now let us see how many of the original proprietors—those, we mean, who were such before the war—are still remaining with us. Of these, as it appears by the Church Books, there are twenty-four, who, without mentioning any other persons, being a large majority, are fully justified in taking on themselves the conduct and management of the church."

So it seems that in November, 1787, after the Prayer Book had been altered, there still remained in the church twenty-four of those who had been proprietors under Dr. Caner. This was after the secession of those who protested against the change. One who signed the protest was the same James Ivers who, as warden, had signed the invitation to James Freeman to become reader, in 1782.

At the time the invitation was given to James Freeman the congregation consisted of about forty families, as I learn from a letter written by Dr. Freeman to his father. Add to the twenty-four original proprietors who still remained members in 1787, and who approved of the reformed Liturgy, the seventeen who left the church and who protested against it, and we have forty-one proprietors, all of whom were Episcopalians before the war. The body, therefore, which took possession of the church, so far from being "an independently organized congregation," were the forty original proprietors and members of church to whom it belonged, and who remained in Boston after the emigration of the others.

The particular influence which led Mr. Freeman to relinquish the doctrine of the Trinity probably came from Mr. Hazlitt, father of Wm. Hazlitt, the essayist. Mr. Hazlitt was a follower of Dr. Priestley and an English Unitarian minister, then residing in Boston, where his son, the distinguished writer, was born. In conversation with him, James Freeman was led to examine the doctrine of the Trinity, and to give it up. He was about to resign his position, in consequence of this change; but the members of the society, who were much attached to him, begged him not to do so, but, rather, to give them his views

and reasons. After they had heard these, they voted, by a large majority, to allow him, in reading the service, to omit the ascriptions and prayers to the Trinity. Meantime, the Episcopalians in Philadelphia were also altering the Liturgy, and, among other changes, had omitted the Athanasian Creed. Mr. Freeman, therefore, wrote to Dr. White, stating the desire of Kings Chapel Society to have some further changes made, in the hope that they could remain in the communion of the Episcopal Church, to which, as they said, they were strongly attached. But Dr. White and his friends could not concede these alterations, and, hence, Kings Chapel became a Unitarian church.

But even after this alteration in the Liturgy this society did not cease to regard itself, and wish to be regarded by others, as an Episcopal church. So many changes were taking place at that time in human beliefs and customs that this wish did not seem to them to be unreasonable. They applied to Bishops Seabury and Provost for ordination of their minister. In one of their letters to Bishop Provost on this subject they speak of their attachment to the Episcopal Church. They declare their willingness to have their minister subscribe the same declaration as that required by Bishop White in ordaining Mr. Montague, at Christ Church (which was a declaration of faith in the Holy Scriptures and an engagement to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Massachusetts), provided Mr. Freeman should be allowed to declare that he believed his own church to be one of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Massachusetts and be allowed to use the Liturgy of Kings Chapel.

From these facts it will be seen that:

1. Kings Chapel was not "taken possession of by an independently organized congregation"; but by those of the original proprietors and owners who had worshiped in it under Dr. Caner before the war and and who had not left the country.

2. The views of these proprietors were not Unitarian. They were all Episcopalians; but, being willing to listen to the arguments of their minister, the majority, to the number of twenty-four, embraced his views, and the minority seceded.

3. In addition to the original proprietors, twenty others, not before Episcopalians, had bought pews, and were ready to consider themselves members of an Episcopal church.

4. If they could have found a bishop to ordain their minister, they would have remained Episcopalians.

5. The fact, therefore, is, in spite of the very positive assertion of *The Churchman* to the contrary, that a congregation of the Episcopal Church did kecome Unitarian, and was not saved by its Prayer Book from that supposed disaster.

6. Candor, however, requires me to add that the conservative element in the society had, no doubt, left the country; and that the proprietors who remained were of a robust cast of mind, not reluctant to change. Had it not been for the Revolution, and consequent emigration, it is probable that Kings Chapel would not have become a Unitarian church.

The pews of the emigrants were confiscated, and sold to other persons; but this was done in accordance with the deeds of the pews and after full notice had been given. The society went further, and did what the laws did not require of them. They offered to buy the pews of the absent proprietors, and pay a fair price, either to themselves or their attorneys.

An amusing application of the wonders of the telephone as an assistant detective of crime comes from Julian, Cal. Several horses were recently stolen in that neighborhood, and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian as the thief. Some one having introduced a telephone up there, the same was being exhibited, when it occurred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to come in and hear the "Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of the cups, and was thrilled with astonishment at being so near the Great Keeper of the Happy Hunting-Grounds. After some little time was spent in wonderment, the Indian was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to "give up those stolen horses"! Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, the Indian immediately confessed to having stolen the horses, and tremblingly promised, if his life was spared, he would restore the "caballos" at once; and he did so.

JOSEPH COOK'S MONDAY LECTURES.*

[Delivered in the Old South Church, Boston, Jan. 26th.]

PROFESSOR CROOKES AND DR. CARPENTER ON PSYCHIC FORCE.

The Prelude.—General Grant and a Third Term.

Mr. Cook addressed a great audience Monday noon, January 26th. It is difficult, without going to the Old South very early, to obtain seats there at the "Monday Lectures." Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen were obliged to stand in the aisles on the floor and in the crowded galleries. At the close of the Prelude on "General Grant and a Third Term," prayer was offered by the Rev. S. F. Smith, of Newton Center, Mass., author of the poem "America." In response to an invitation, the audience, in honor of the author, rose and sang this celebrated national hymn.

The Prelude.

Napoleon I sneered at the military operations of our Revolutionary era as Lilliputian. Lafayette replied to the proud Emperor that by the skirmishes of sentinels and outposts in America the greatest cause known to modern history had been carried through to triumph against the most powerful nation of recent times. However small Washington's armies may look, the military operations of our Civil War are not easily dazzled when confronted with anything in Napoleon's career, or in Frederick's, or in Cæsar's, or in Alexander's. There are six reasons for pronouncing General Grant's military career the most brilliant in history.

1. He successfully commanded a million of soldiers for more than a year. No other general known to history, not excepting even Xerxes and Napoleon, ever successfully commanded a million of armed men for an equal period. Xerxes failed in his expedition against Greece; and Napoleon, who marched out of Paris against Russia with 528,000 troops, returned from Moscow with but a wretched remnant of his forces.

2. General Grant opposed his equals in intelligence and military skill; while Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon, for the most part, opposed their inferiors in these particulars. Once the sword of Cæsar was drawn directly against Pompey, and when Roman met Roman, at Pharsalia and in the final battles of the Triumvirate, Cæsar's skill was put to a severe test; and even when Cæsar met the poorly-armed Germans, they drove him back from the Rhine, on one occasion, in spite of their inferior equipment.

3. General Grant commanded an army extended over wider spaces than were ever covered before his day by any active armed force known to history. At one and the same time he conducted military operations reaching from Galveston to Richmond. He had, indeed, the modern railways and telegraphs to aid him; but so had his enemy.

4. He acted on his own judgment, without advice from any superior, and in many important cases against the judgment of his subordinates of the highest rank.

5. His soldiers were, more than three-fourths of them, taken into the army as raw recruits.

6. He never failed. [Applause.] Wellington was driven out of Spain by Napoleon, and Napoleon was driven from Waterloo by Wellington. The army of Frederick the Great was often cut to pieces. General Grant, at Cold Harbor, did not carry the point he attacked; but at the end of the fight he was left where he was at the beginning, and his enemy, and not he, ultimately retreated (See Bishop Gilbert Haven's very suggestive address at Woodstock, Conn., July 4th, 1879, in The Independent for July 10th.) The numbers, the wealth, the intelligence of the Northern States were the support of General Grant in a righteous cause; but, after making all deductions, history, taking into view the combination of these six extraordinary conditions, is likely to find his military career absolutely unsurpassed. [Loud applause.]

Except in a great political or military emergency, why is a third term unadvisable for General Grant or any other possible presidential candidate?

1. Plotting for spoils by party managers and placemen would be immensely stimulated by the opportunity a third term would offer for the continuance in office of the 100,000 or 200,000 appointed subordinates of the renominated President.

2. A third term would thus intensify party spirit, the chief danger of republics.

3. By enlarging the size of partisan spoils, it would enlarge the temptation to partisan fraud and violence.

4. In fanning the flame of party spirit and tempting to partisan greed and fraud, a third term would be an impediment in the way of Civil Service reform.

When, in 1832, the spoils system began to come into large practice, on account of a law Congress passed in 1820, Daniel Webster used this language, in a speech at Worcester: "Mr. President, so far as I know, there is no civilized community on earth in which, on a change of rulers, there is such an inquisition for spoils as we have witnessed in this free Republic. When, sir, did any British minister, Whig or Tory, ever make such an inquest? When did he ever take away the daily bread of weighers and gaugers and measurers? Sir, a British minister who should do this, and should afterward show his head in the British House of Commons, would be received by a universal hiss." We are told that some of the cantons in Switzerland continue theirchief officers in place indefinitely and that, therefore, it is not dangerous to representative institutions to give a president a third term. On that lake of Switzerland where the cantons of Uri and Schwyz come down from the stupendous mountains to the holy water I have sailed to and fro. Meditating on Swiss independence, I have lingered in Tell's Chapel, on Lake Lucerne, and walked through the Axen Strasse, with the pages of Schiller's "William Tell" open before me. But the public officers in one of the Swiss cantons do not equal in number those in the counties which contain the City of New York or that of Boston. It is utterly futile to compare our immense territory with the little republics of Greece or Switzerland. South America at this moment is full of republics more than half wrecked by a scramble for spoils every time partisan greed and fraud change their hold on the central governments. What Webster said in 1832 would, no doubt, be emphasized by him to-day were he face to face with our 110,000 appointive officers.

If you had already carried out Civil Service Reform, and reduced your appointive officers to a thousand or five hundred, I am not sure but that then you might elect a President for a third term. Some of you think that the election of a President causes a new scramble for place, and that, therefore, a third term is of value in keeping the peace between parties. Yes; but we must remember that the peace is kept only when the spoils go to the victors, and that the outs will use all measures known to law, and some which are not thus known, to become the ins when two hundred thousand offices are the spoils. If you can carry through the Civil Service Reform, which has been inaugurated in the last twenty-five years, and not take the daily bread away from caulkers and gaugers and small officers, in order to give that food to partisan spoilsmen as a reward for purely partisan service, then, possibly, you may talk with some emphasis about a third term, and not frighten those who see, in a scramble for spoils, the chief difficulty in our crowded and hazardous future. Civil Service Reform has not gone far enough yet to make a third term advisable.

For one, I hold the opinion that, even if we were to change only a thousand or five hundred men in the Civil Service with the incoming of every new President, it would yet be dangerous to introduce into the history of the Republic the precedent of a third term. Not that we are governed by men, rather than by laws; not that our Constitution, after all, does not represent our general custom in politics; but my objection would be that, little by little, there would be gathered about the effort to induct a man into a third term all the political corruption of the Republic. [Applause.] A third presidential term would be a twig cast into a salt sea; and, as in Utah, when a bough hangs over and dips into the great alkaline lake there, it soon gathers out of the apparently crystalline water a massive wrapping of heavy salt, so, if you dip a third term into the sweet and holy sea of our American politics, you will very soon find it laden by alkali so bitter that you cannot dissolve it and drink it without death in every drop. [Applause.]

5. A third term, even after the candidate has been out of office one term, is open to grave objections, if the intervening term has been occupied by a presidency of the same political party with that of the candidate; for his placemen will be most of them continued in office by the intervening Administration, and have selfish reasons for supporting his third candidacy. In my native state of New York, for example, most of the placemen in office to-day were appointed by General Grant, and a great part of the clamor for a third term for him is from placemen who obtained office through his nomination.

6. The judgment of the fathers of the Republic was against a third term, except in great emergencies.

7. The uniform practice of the Republic for a century has been opposed to a third term, and thus our unwritten law is against it.

Go back to the morning of the Republic, and what bugle-sound do we hear lifted up against a third term, and making all the air of those great hights of our national revolutionary era resound with the vibrations of patriotism? Here is language uttered by a man greatly revered by one of the political parties of the United States and not lacking respect from the other party: "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution or supplied by practice, his office, nominally, for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office." So sounds the bugle at the lips of Thomas Jefferson. I know that partisans now affirm that Jefferson did not write this until he found that he could not be elected to a third term. On the contrary, I have more than a little faith that Jefferson was not speaking here as a politician; but as a man who, in the serene and illumined years of the close of his great life, had risen out of the region of partisan clamor into that of statesmanship, and expressed not only his own serious views as to policy, but his understanding of the opinion of the fathers of the Republic and of the framers of the Constitution. [Applause.]

8. Great unanimity of opinion among the most important states of the Union has appeared in the resolutions of recent state political conventions against a third term. Hear this Jeffersonian bugle! Pennsylvania, in a Republican convention on the 26th of May, 1875, "*Resolved*, That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which, wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the presidency of any person for a third term." When that resolution was read, a dull audience broke into applause over it, and called out "Read that again"; and it was read, and endorsed enthusiastically, face to face with a conspiracy of great strength to give a third nomination to the incumbent then in the presidential chair.

On the second day of June, 1875, the Ohio Convention, which nominated Mr. Hayes for governor, put this same bugle of the fathers to its lips, and here are the notes which rolled out above the landscape of our present history: "The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic."

New York, stately in her political strength, puts the same bugle to her lips, and on the 9th of September, 1875, says: "Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term."

Iowa, in the Mississippi Valley, takes up the same strain, Wisconsin echoes the notes over the Great Lakes, and Massachusetts answers the West. Hear what they affirm. Iowa said: "The Republican party of Iowa opposes a third term, and believes that President Grant's letter to General White fairly removes that issue from our politics." Wisconsin resolved "that we accept with approbation the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of any magistrate of the nation for a longer period than two terms." Massachusetts said: "That sound reason, as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the term of the Chief Magistrate of the United States should not exceed a second term." [Applause.]

You think I have no right to touch this theme; but I turn to recent words from one of the bravest friends of the people this city contains, a man who has been the salvation of portions of Massachusetts politics again and again. I find James Freeman Clarke, whom may God bless for it, uttering himself in this language: "The moment that any man shall be elected, in spite of custom, for a third term, what will be the result? All office-holders holding under him will be tempted to unite to have him re-elected as long as he lives. The whole of the four years of each term will be largely occupied by them in arranging for his election for another. The machine is already so strong that it often sets aside

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and disregards the will of the people. Let the present attempt of these wirepullers succeed, and their power can hardly be taken from them without a revolution." Similar opinions have recently been expressed in Massachusetts by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, President Seelye, President Chadbourne, and President Capen, and by scores of the leaders of the mercantile and industrial life of this not thoughtless nor unpatriotic commonwealth.

9. General Grant himself has taken the Jeffersonian bugle and blown a blast on it which should echo from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate. May 26th, 1875, he wrote to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention: "I would not accept a nomination [to a third term], if it were tendered, unless it were to come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise." And our present Chief Magistrate was elected after he had written a letter pledging himself against a third term, and even against a second.

10. Great unanimity of opinion against a third term exists throughout the nation as represented by the highly-significant congressional vote of 233 to 18 in favor of the celebrated Springer resolution of December 15th, 1875. Here is the Jeffersonian bugle at the lips of the whole land: "*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents, in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions." [Applause.]

THE LECTURE.

When Galvani, by his experiments in causing the legs of dead frogs to twitch, on the application of galvanism, had discovered the great natural force which now bears his name, his statements as to the results he had reached were utterly discredited, and he was commonly called the frogs' dancing-master. Replying to his critics, he said that he had two classes of men to contend with: the conservative leaders of science, who could learn nothing new; and unscientific literary people, who knew everything already. [Laughter.] Sixteen years less than two hundred years ago, Samuel Sewall, one of the most revered judges of the early days of Massachusetts, stood up in his pew in a church on this very spot in Boston while his confession of contrition was read for his share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692. Heaven forbid that I, this morning, should make myself a servitor of superstition, and thus create for myself need of making an apology like that of Judge Sewall! Heaven forbid, also, that I should take such a position as to place myself in either of the classes ridiculed by the frogs' dancing-master! Absolute freedom of thought, straightforwardness like that of a sunbeam, calmness like that of the radiance which beats into this house in the noon-hour, I ask from myself and from you, as, in crossing the vexed and treacherous sea of modern discussion concerning occult natural forces, I attempt to avoid both Galvani's Scylla and Judge Sewall's Charybdis.

Allow me to describe in detail three experiments which have fixed upon themselves scientific attention in Great Britain and Germany, and, after nearly nine years of debate among experts, have not yet been explained in accordance with any known natural law.

Suppose that I have here a table, and that I place beneath it a bottomless basket, so high that it will just slip under, but too close to the table to allow of the hand being introduced into the interior or to admit of a foot being pushed beneath it [illustrating on the blackboard]. Suppose that I have constructed the basket myself, and wound it with coils of wire connected with a galvanic battery. This cage under my table has no loop-holes in its sides, through which a hand can pass. Mr. Home, of London, a man known for marvelous power as a medium, I now visit in his own residence. I see him change his dress, and know that he has concealed about his person no machinery, apparatus, or contrivance of any sort. I bring him to my residence, and he meets there my chemical assistant, and Mr. Sergeant Cox, a well-known lawyer, and Professor Huggins, an eminent physicist, high in the ranks of the Royal Society. Mr. Home sits down in a low easy-chair at the side of the table. The cage is in front of him under the table and his feet on either side of the cage. One observer sits close to him on his left, and another close to him on his right. I now take an accordion, which I bought myself at Wheatstone's, in Conduit Street, in London, and, having opened the bass key and pulling the cage from under the table, I place the instrument, bottom upward and keys downward, in the cage. Mr. Home takes hold of the bottom with the thumb and middle finger of one hand, and the cage is shoved back as closely as his wrist will permit, but without hiding his hand from those next to him. Mr. Home's other hand is on the table. The accordion in the cage in this position begins to play. Mr. Home's feet are held by those nearest him. Observers watch all that happens under the table. The accordion in the cage plays a simple air. Its keys move in harmonious succession, and yet are not touched.

This is what Professor Crookes asserts that he did in 1871. This is the famous experiment which he brought before the English public, and which to this hour has not been explained. I am far from affirming that it proves the action of disembodied spirits. You will draw that inference for yourselves, if you draw it at all. There is, however, the fact; and the question is whether it can be explained without supposing that there is a force connected with the human organization such as to move matter without physical contact.

No one has more loathing for the rubbish published by Spiritualists than I have; but the English book by Professor Crookes detailing his experiments is a thoroughly calm and cool production. Prof. Crookes is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is the editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. He was the discoverer of the new metal called thalium. It is nowhere pretended that Prof. Huggins, who was present when the experiment with the accordion in the cage was tried, and publishes a letter here endorsing Prof. Crookes's statement, is other than a trustworthy man in scientific circles. He expresses no opinion as to the cause of the motions, but says that Professor Crookes correctly states the facts. So says also Sergeant Cox, in a published letter.

Another form of the experiment consisted in Mr. Home removing his hand altogether from the accordeon, which was left in the cage. Mr. Home's hand was placed in the hand of the person next to him. "The instrument," says Prof. Crookes, "then continued to play, no person touching it and no hand being near it."—("Phenomena of Spiritualism," London, 1874, p. 8.) The Professor now passed electricity through the wires wound around the cage; but the results were the same as the previous ones. Mr. Home took hold of the accordion as before, and it commenced to play, at first chords and runs, and then a well-known sweet and plaintive melody, which it executed perfectly and in a very beautiful manner.

So much for the famous crucial experiment of the untouched accordion playing in a cage. Similar feats, it is said, have been often performed on this side of the Atlantic; but I do not know where, except in Professor Crooke's *Journal*, I can find a scientific statement from any observer of acknowledged professional eminence in respect to such an occurrence.

Again and again and with other mediums, if you will allow me to employ that term under protest, Professor Crookes caused the accordion to produce music without being touched.

The second experiment I am to describe was performed first in America by Professor Hare, of Philadelphia; but, as it was never described here in detail in a scientific journal, although it was once partially discussed before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, I am obliged to depend upon British scientific evidence as to this remarkable illustration of some unknown force in the human organism.

Let us suppose that here is a table [illustrating on the blackboard], which you see in a side view. Here is a mahogany board, thirty-six inches long, nine and a half inches wide, and one inch thick. At each end a strip of mahogany one and a half inches wide has been screwed on, forming feet. One of these feet rests on the edge of this table, and the other is supported by a spring balance hanging from a substantial tripod stand. The balance has a self-registering index. The mahogany board weighs three pounds, and the apparatus is so adjusted that the board is horizontal. The dead point of the mahogany lever is under *this* line [pointing]. I arrange the apparatus in my own room, and call on Mr. Home to visit me. He comes in and puts his hands upon the very tip of the board furtherest from the balance [pointing]. He is watched, so that he cannot push his fingers beyond the dead-point. When I put my fingers in the same position, I cannot make the balance sink. I stand on the table and step on this lever, not carrying the heel beyond the dead point, and my whole weight does not produce the slightest motion in the index point. Prof. Crookes says that when Mr. Home came into his office, he did not know what this machinery meant. He put his fingers on the dead-point of the lever, waited awhile, and when what he called power came upon him, the lever sank and the index indicated that a weight of several pounds had been applied at the bottom of the balance.

Over and over that result was obtained; and this is one of the famous experiments in discussion between Professor Crookes and Dr. W. B. Carpenter.

I am obliged to ask you to enter into a little detail here, because detail is necessary in order to carry general conviction. A vague, indefinite description is worthless in accounts of scientific experiments; and, therefore, I must ask you to notice the different forms in which this experiment was carried through by Prof. Crookes and his assistants. Suppose that I place on the dead-point over the center, as exactly as possible, a vessel which I fill with water. By an iron support, which does not touch the lever or the vessel, I suspend a shallower and smaller vessel inside the larger. The smaller has holes in its bottom and admits the water [illustrating on blackboard]. The medium puts his hands into that inner vessel, thus having no direct contact with the lever and unable to exert pressure upon the dead-point. In this condition of the apparatus, that hook on the bottom of the balance is drawn down with a weight of six or nine pounds. When this machinery is made more complicated, and a clock set to work, so that, on a glass peculiarly prepared, a self-registering apparatus marks the amount of weight added to the further end of the lever, the imposition of the hands in the water above the dead-point causes a sinking of the lever just as before. Every precaution was used by Prof. Crookes to prevent unconscious muscular action of the medium by whom these motions were produced.

Through that apparatus Prof. Crookes claims to have discovered a new power in Nature, which he calls the Psychic Force.

It should be noticed here that Dr. W. B. Carpenter heard an imperfect account of Crookes's experiment, and supposed that the Professor asserted that putting the hands into water and displacing a portion of it exerted no pressure upon the vessel containing the water. I think you can satisfy yourselves easily that Dr. Carpenter, when he made that objection to this experiment, did not understand the final forms under which the experiment was carried out. The very interesting correspondence between himself and Prof. Crookes amounts only to saying that when you displace water by dipping your hands in it you really do produce pressure on the bottom of the vessel containing it. Prof. Crookes knew that as well as Dr. Carpenter, and he removed his vessel of water entirely from the apparatus, and the same results were obtained. The medium's hands were placed on the table, near the end of the mahogany lever, but not touching it, and again and again the index showed that force was exerted on the lever. Prof. Crookes and his assistants on their honor as men of science, say that when the hands were six inches from the lever the force was exerted just as it was before.

Then the hands were placed on the iron bar [illustrating] which had held up the vessel of water previously, without touching the lever at all, and the index showed again the addition of weight. The self-regulating apparatus yonder was made to hold a pencil, to mark the movement of the further end of the lever. Prof. Crookes publishes delineations of the lines which that pencil drew. They are all given here in his famous articles with accuracy in scientific detail. Huxley says that, when any disputed physical fact is brought before him, he wants diagrams and minute measurements to confirm it. You can have these, if you choose to study the figures illustrating this experiment, and the details about the machinery and the foot pounds of pressure exerted on the balance.

Of course, Dr. Carpenter's objections do not apply at all to the second and third form of this experiment. The explanation attempted by Prof. William A. Hammond, of the University of the City of New York, is not satisfactory as to the first form and does not touch the second and third form at all. As to the experiment with the accordion, his suggested explanation is so surprisingly inadequate that a serious reader must be tempted to consider it evasive. Prof. Hammond speaks with the utmost respect of Prof. Crookes and Prof. Huggins as observers of facts. (See the suggestive volume entitled "Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement," by Prof. Hammond. New York: Putnams, 1876. Pp. 101—116.)

I hold that, after nine years of discussion, nobody has explained Prof. Crookes's experiment with the balance; and that he is justified in claiming that such facts as he has observed and recorded deserve the attention of the scientific world.

This last experiment was submitted to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in a report from Prof. Crookes, which was introduced into one of the sections of a meeting of that Association. It appears to have been rather favorably considered in the section-room; but was bitterly attacked by individuals there, and so was not fairly brought before the Association. The *Quarterly Review* has fired several heavy broadsiders at Prof. Crookes's experiments and there have been any number of newspaper squibs on the subject. Dr. Carpenter has not only attacked this experiment, but refused to correct his statements concerning it, even after Prof. Crookes had courteously shown him their inaccuracy; and that is one point which has embittered the discussion in England. Prof. Crookes and Mr. Wallace, on the one side, and Dr. Carpenter, on the other, have been engaged in an almost hand-to-hand intellectual conflict for three years. (See "Mesmerism, Spiritualism, etc., Historically and Scientifically Considered," by Dr. Carpenter. Republished in New York, Appleton & Co., 1877. See also the replies by Wallace and Crookes, in *Quarterly Journal of Science* and *Fraser's Magazine*, 1877.) One of the chief charges against Dr. Carpenter is that he was disingenuous. I have here before me a letter from Dr. Carpenter, in which he says that he received his information concerning Crookes's experiments by hearsay. Dr. Carpenter has never admitted that he has seen any account of those two forms of the experiment when the hands had no contact at all with the lever. It is this shutting of eyes to evidence which has drawn down upon the venerable Professor the charge of disingenuousness from men like Crookes and Wallace. The experiment has been repeated over and over by Wallace. I am told it has been performed again and again in this country. Prof. Crookes himself gives great credit to our American Prof. Hare for having first introduced to the attention of men of science this experiment of the lever and balance.

There are only three experiments on which I dare rest my weight in the whole series of British observations of the phenomena of Spiritualism. Two of them I have described, and the third was performed by the London Dialectical Society, in 1871. Here is a large British dining-table, probably weighing more than a hundred pounds. Ladies and gentlemen—eleven in number—of the first sub-committee of the London Dialectical Society, sit around it. They wait forty minutes. Motions and sounds occur. They have no professed medium in their number. They think that it is not certain that the touch of their clothing, feet, or hands may not have moved this heavy table; and so, by a stroke of genius, they invent a very searching experiment. The ladies and gentlemen rise and reverse their chairs, placing their backs to the table. Eleven chairs stand thus around the table. The observers then kneel in these chairs, and hold their hands above the table, four inches from it. In this way the feet of the company are thrown away from the table; the back of a chair is between each person and the table; and so, when care is taken not to touch the table at all, holding the hands inches above it, the probability, one would say, is very great that Farraday's explanation, or unconscious muscular action, will not account for the motion of the table. Untouched, in less than a minute, that table moves four inches to one side and twelve to the other, and then moves four to six inches in other directions. That is the first form of the experiment. Then the ladies and gentlemen, kneeling on the chairs as previously, put their hands on the back rounds of the chairs, further off than before and a foot from it. The table then moves five times over spaces of from four to six inches. The whole room is lighted brilliantly by gas during the experiment. Every opportunity was given to those walking around the group of observers to notice that there was no one under the table and no one touching it in any way.

A third form of this experiment was to place the chairs twelve inches from the table, and then kneel in the chairs as before and lock the hands behind the back. One would suppose that in these circumstances the movement of the table by what Dr. Carpenter calls unconscious muscular action would be impossible. Here is another crucial experiment, and, though it is not performed by those who have had scientific training in every particular, I claim that the facts recorded by the Dialectical Society are worthy of attention, as the outcome of most careful observation. When these eleven persons were thus kneeling, with their hands behind them, and eighteen inches from the table, the heavy object moved four times in various directions, and several times took the course requested by individual members of the group of observers. In the course of half an hour the table moved thirteen times without contact, and often according to request.—(See "Report on Spiritualism" of the Committee of the London Dialectical Society, London, 1871, pp. 7—12.)

You now say that, if these facts are as I have stated them, they ought to have fixed the attention of the whole world; and yet a few of you, it may be, hear of them for the first time to-day. They have caused a controversy in England, and, as I shall show next Monday, have fixed the attention of scientific men in Germany. Although these experiments are very far from proving the action of disembodied spirits, they are regarded by many cool men of science, who do not express their opinions except privately, as proving that there is a new force to be investigated.

If, as Professor Crookes affirms, and as our American President Mahan long ago taught, there is a Psychic Force, or, as it used to be called, an odylic force, which explains, at least, a part of the manifestations called spiritual, you will not blame me for emphasizing these strategic outlines of a current scientific controversy.

Perhaps most of you will admit that physical bodies may be moved without contact in certain states of the physical system, when what is called the Psychic Force is exerted.

A part of the din of the British controversy as to Spiritualism relates to the alleged exposure of our American Dr. Slade, in England, as a rogue and vagabond. Professor Ulrici and Professor Zöllner think it important to reply to the accusations brought against Slade, for he was the man employed in the experiments lately made at Leipzig. Professor Ray Lankester, a determined materialist, and Dr. Donkin, on the basis of their experience with him in one of his experiments, charged Slade with being a rogue and vagabond, and he was convicted in London and sentenced in England to several weeks' hard labor for his alleged trickery. He was excused from imprisonment, but not exactly exonerated, for he got free because certain technical terms were not in the indictment against him. "By palmistry or otherwise" was a phrase left out of a legal description of his supposed crime, and on account of that informality the indictment was quashed. Professor Wallace and others defend Slade; but England does not believe in Slade to-day, although he won the confidence of several of the professors of Leipzig University. There is a strong social and scientific party in England, however, which looks with respect on the experiments of the London Dialectical Society, and on Professor Crookes's famous proof that physical movement of bodies may occur without the contact of man's touch with the objects themselves.

Straightforwardness; no evasion and no credulity; no materialistic unbelief, on the one hand; no superstition, on the other! Let this be the motto of our investigations. Do not let the magic of the thought of the Unseen settle as yet upon this audience. I wish you would keep yourselves as cool as if you were investigating the sands in the middle of the Desert of Sahara, and not ask here and now whether the gates have been opened into the eternal world. Up to the middle of my argument, I wish to keep you in the dry light of science. The sorcery which misleads hundreds and thousands is the desire to have the gates opened into the Unseen. Take only what exact investigation offers you; and if you thus prove any conclusion, it will be worth all the more when it is established; and if you disprove anything, your deliverance from superstition will be all the more perfect. And that deliverance ought to be sought with prayer and bloody sweat by multitudes in our perplexed and headlong modern day who are captured by trickery, deceived by coarse impersonations of departed spirits, and in danger of being wrecked morally by the evil inculcations characteristic of radical and leprous followers of Spiritualism. [Applause.]

Sanitary.

BODILY PROTECTION AND CARE.

We have already referred to the care of the chest, as so essential to that of the entire body. The extremities will bear far more exposure than will the central organs. It is well that low-necked dresses have gone out of fashion, and may they never return.

Even the open vest of men is improved by not having too open a front. It often seems to be overlooked that the lungs and heart and their coverings are as near to the back as to the front. Men, especially, while they overprotect the front, think the thin muslin back of the vest sufficient. So cold is often caused by sweat or by draught on the half-protected back. The back part of the vest should be made, for winter, of flannel or woolen, in some form. "Silk and cotton allow more heat to radiate than wool. The color also of the material has been shown to have no great influence on the radiation of heat; but it is quite another case with outside garments, when we receive luminous heat, rays of heat proceeding from luminous bodies, such as the sun or some flame." "Dressed in black, you feel much hotter in the sun than dressed in white. It is remarkable that, pale straw excepted, each color hightens considerably the absorption of luminous heat-rays, and that blue does so nearly as much as black. But as soon as we are in the shade the differences nearly vanish." All these matters of material, texture, color, and adaptability of clothing are now well studied by experimenters and quite uniformly agreed upon by authorities. Still they are little known to tailors, do not appear in fashion-plates, and so only slowly find their way into the health-codes of human dress. Here are some related facts that it is well for you to think about. Our heat being provided by proper food and good health of body, we give off our heat by radiation, evaporation, and conduction. Sometimes one of these acts more than the other. Either may be in excess; but also they are sometimes compensatory to each other. The leading principle of radiation is that all bodies are so exchanging heat as to be seeking an equal temperature, and so it is called the theory of exchanges. It is more than this, for even when bodies are of the same heat they are not quiescent; but each is receiving back just as much heat as it imparts. What is true of other bodies is true of the human body. If your warm body goes into a colder room, the room and all in it at once seeks to extract your heat. The radiation is the stronger the greater the difference of temperature. If you are warmer than the room, you are the fire, as well as that in the fireplace. Many a person gets cold by this rapid demand made upon him. Fifty per cent. of our heat we generally get rid of by radiation. Then there is evaporation. The body is constantly moist. Where man is at rest and there is insensible perspiration, we evaporate about two pounds of water every 24 hours. In this process heat is always abstracted. Our clothing is intended to regulate its rapidity and prevent the effect of strong draughts of air.

As the warmth of our bodies in giving off their heat causes the warmed air to ascend, colder and heavier air comes closer to our bodies, and so currents are formed, which carry off heat. This is the chief cause of the coldness in going into water, where radiation and evaporation are mostly suspended, and we are chilled by conduction. Clothing seeks to adjust and modify these various processes. The garments feel the cold, instead of ourselves. They deal with the air as contained in our clothes. They change its motion and temperature, so that our nerves may not feel it so much. The heat of our bodies and the outer air meet in the texture, and there adjust themselves for our comfort. Clothing also has some relation to the moisture of the air, and different articles differ much in their drying and equalizing power. "The greater facility of catching cold in wet linen or silk than in wet wool is in exact proportion to the greater facility with which water expels the air contained in their fibers. Linen, cotten, and silk soon become air-tight by wetting; but wool does not. So, unless both are to be alike soaked, woolen is much preferable." All these principles as to clothing apply equally to the bed, which is our night clothing. It should enter far more into our consideration, not only for ourselves, but in the interests of the poor, who, by improper night protection, require more food and fire and suffer much in bodily health. The wearing of tight corsets and wasp-like constriction of the waist has so much passed out of fashion that we need not give it long discussion. Well-fitted, well-adjusted stays are not objectionable, as they serve to equalize the weight of under-clothing over a larger surface. The Health Corsets, which have hooks for the clothing, and others which have also a shoulder-strap, if properly adjusted, seem to aid in the same purpose. The habit of some working men of going without suspenders, and throwing all the weight of the lower clothing around the waist, is not wise. An arrangement to keep suspenders from slipping, and then attachment to these, is far better.

The same rule that applies to the clothing of the limbs applies also to the feet. Woolen in cold weather is better than cotton, although a very thin wool stocking with a cotton sock outside is good. Wet and damp for the feet are to be avoided; but cold feet do not of themselves frequently cause a general cold. John Brown says: "No healthy child's feet are warm; but the great thing is to keep the body warm. The chest, the breast is the place where the fire of the body—the heating apparatus—is; and if you keep it warm and give it plenty of fuel, which is fresh air and good food, you need not mind about the feet-kins." This is true, except in a well fed body the feet have their share of heat and are kept comfortable. Protect and care for the whole body. If it be well fed, well-aired, and well-clothed, it is very likely to be well all over.

In his presidential address before the meeting in London, Nov. 5th, 1879, of the Epidemiological Society, Sir Joseph Favrer showed that the Hindu typhoid fever appears to be often different in character from the European and American, "which might be contracted from a water-closet, drain, sewer, well, or, it may be, from a milk-can." He says:

"A remarkable instance occurred near London lately, where an epidemic of typhoid was traced to its origin along the track of a particular water-supply, by a distinguished member of our Society. Our lamented colleague, Murchison, also traced a similar outbreak to contamination of milk by polluted water. Typhoid in India, however, would not always be similarly explained."

Biblical Research.

BIBLICAL SITES IN ASIA MINOR.

EPHESUS AND MILETUS.

BY PROFESSOR A. H. SAYCE.

Nowhere is the vanity of human things brought more forcibly home to the mind than at Ephesus and Miletus. The two great merchant cities of ancient Ionia, whose fleets traversed all the seas of the known world, whose colonies penetrated into the wilds of Russia, and whose wealth and power were renowned throughout antiquity, are now marked by little more than a few forsaken ruins. The hovels which now stand near them are inhabited by fever-stricken peasants, and the ports where the vessels of the Mediterranean were ever unlading the precious freights of East and West are now pestiferous swamps. The village which has taken the place of the queenly Ephesus is called Ayasoluk, a Turkish corruption of Agios Theologos, or "Saint John"; that which occupies the site of Miletus is known as Palattia.

The railway now carries the traveler, in a few hours, from Smyrna to Ayasoluk. After skirting a long line of limestone cliffs, full of unexplored caverns, on our right, and the rich plain of the Cayster on our left, we cross the latter river, and the limestone range suddenly breaks, opening up a broad valley between ourselves and the sea. This valley is the spot where Ephesus once stood. Opposite us is a hill of rectangular shape, covered with the picturesque remains of a Turkish castle, and facing it on the south, across the plain through which flows the ancient Selinus, is another small, rugged hill, which may be identified with the Mount Prion, or Pion, of classical writers. Mount Prion is really a detached spur of Mount Coressus, the long range of lofty hills that rises above it stretching away to the sea and Scala Nova, and crowned with fragments of a Cyclopean wall, almost the sole relic of the Ephesus that existed before the arrival of the Greeks. Of course, the topography of Ephesus is as much a debated question as the topography of other old sites, and there are some archæologists who would exactly invert the positions of Prion and Coressus.

Starting from the clean little Railway Hotel of M. Karpouza, where I found good food and a comfortable bed, I rode through the squalid hovels of the modern village and under the majestic arches of a Roman aqueduct, which the engineers of the English railway did their best to destroy, to the site of the famous Temple of "Diana of the Ephesians." I say site, and not ruins, for ruins can scarcely be said to exist. What the visitor sees is a deep rectangular pit, with a few blocks of marble, drums of columns, and similar fragments scattered about at the bottom. This pit marks the excavations of Mr. Wood, and represents the space once occupied by the temple. The few blocks of marble which have not been carried away to European museums, or to repair the railway and the houses of the neighboring villages, give a good idea of the vast size of the original edifice. The building must have been well worthy of the expense lavished upon it, and of the fame of its architect, Dinocrates. It was the eighth temple that had risen in honor of the goddess Cybele, whom the Greeks identified with their goddess Artemis. The seventh had been burnt on the night Alexander the Great was born, by the vain Herostratus, who wished to immortalize his name by this act of wanton barbarism. It had lasted but a short time, having succeeded the sixth temple, erected in the sixth century B. C., and destroyed, according to the legend, on the very day that Socrates drank the fatal hemlock. But through all these destructions the priests managed to preserve the sacred meteoric stone, "the image which fell down from Jupiter," which symbolized the great goddess of Ephesus.

The enormous size of the temple may be estimated by the fact that it measured 343 feet by 164, whereas the Parthenon is only 228 feet by 101. The *cella*, or shrine, was nearly 70 feet wide and was surrounded by 100 columns, each 6 feet in diameter and 60 feet high, 36 of which were elaborately sculptured.

Following the sacred road, discovered by Mr. Wood, eleven feet below the surface and now again covered with earth, we cross one or two fields, to strike off to some ancient tombs cut out of the rock on the northern side of Mount Prion. One of these, situated in a small, dark gully, has been in early Byzantine days turned into a church or, rather, chapel. Traces of paint may still be detected on the roof and walls. Opposite this curious church is a small hole in the rock, which opens into a deep cavern, famous among both Christians and Mohammedans as the Cave of the Seven Sleepers. According to the ordinary legend, they were seven young Christian men who, with a dog, fled into this narrow and most uncomfortable place of refuge, during the persecution of either Decius or Diocletian, and there fell asleep. When they awoke, two hundred years had passed by, and their surprise on returning to Ephesus and discovering the change that had come over the city since they had last seen it may be more easily imagined than described. The cave is still frequented by pilgrims, who have left the smoke of their candles on its rocky walls.

Pursuing our road along the side of the hill, we soon come to the ancient Stadium, above which a small cave is hidden away among the brushwood, its bottom carved into the form of a sarcophagus, which the natives believe once received the bones of St. John. The ruins of the Stadium are extensive, as may be concluded from the fact that it was able to seat 76,000 persons. We may still wander among the tiers of seats, which rose above one another, taking care only not to tread on one of the many venomous snakes that lurk in summer under the stones and brambles. At the foot of the Stadium, on the western side, are massive ruins, which abut upon a great swamp. The ruins consist of a row of arched vaults, built of large blocks of stone. Since the swamp represents one of the ancient harbors of the city, it is plain that these ruins must be a wharf, with its magazines, now tenanted by the sheep and dogs of wandering Yuruks.

Southward of this wharf rises a round isolated eminence, on the top of which the stone has been curiously cut into a circular platform, supported on the west side by a series of buttresses, also cut out of the rock, and approached by a flight of steps. What the object of this strange structure could have been is difficult to conjecture. Mr. Falkener has supposed it to have been a Temple of Serapis, from its resemblance to a temple of this deity at Puteoli. The platform of rock certainly seems to have been intended for an altar, and remains of masonry on the east side show that it was once covered over. Southward of it, the fields are planted with columns, which mark the site of the ancient market-place; and in the low ground beneath it Mr. Wood found a marble block—the bema or tribunal on which the orators of Ephesus once addressed the people. The market-place, or agora, leads us to the ruined gymnasium, a large building, of Roman brickwork, which overlooked the chief port of the city, connected by a canal with the Cayster, and now reduced to a poisonous marsh. A ruined fort on the crest of Mount Coressus marks the spot where the line of Cyclopian wall which enclosed the city on the south made a sudden bend toward the canal and port. Above the agora, on the very slope of Coressus, lie the still magnificent relics of a Roman temple, long thought to be the famous temple of Artemis. The ruins are certainly quite worthy of the honor sought to be imposed on them. The marble blocks of the columns and frieze, which were in the Ionic style, are of huge size and rich with ornament. How long these splendid remains will be left for the traveler to admire I know not. The natives have already made a quarry of them, and before many years are past but little of them will remain. The revival of prosperity among the Christian populations of Turkey is rapidly causing the destruction of treasures of ancient art and architecture which the apathetic Turk left undisturbed.

From the ruins of this temple we pass to what must be one of the chief centers of interest at Ephesus to the Christian—I mean the theater—where the mob raised its mad shout: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The theater of Ephesus is the largest in the Greek world, capable of holding 60,000 spectators, and is cut in the rocky slope of Mount Prion. The wall which bounds it below is shattered and broken, and surrounded by a wilderness of ruined marbles and sculptured stones. Here and there we may see an inscription, and at one place we can still pass under a tottering gateway of displaced marble blocks. When I seated myself on one of the seats cut out of the hill, and gazed down upon the scene of silent desolation below me, it was difficult to realize that this was the place where the thronging multitude once surged together and filled the air with their loud outcry. Now all is still and empty. Nothing is heard save the shrill note of the grasshopper, or the rustling of a snake through the dry grass: nothing is seen save a solitary Yuruk in the far distance, or, perhaps, the dark outline of a brigand on the hills in front. Truly, Diana of the Ephesians is fallen. She and her worshipers have alike passed away.

Beyond the theater, in the valley between Prion and Coressus, we ride with the pretty little theater of the Odeum, partially excavated by Mr. Wood, on the one side, and the ruins of a basilica, a corn-market, and the so-called Tomb of St. Luke, on the other. St. Luke's tomb is a curious chamber, built in the form of a beehive and approached by a narrow passage, at the entrance to which there formerly existed a

pillar of white marble, on which was carved the figure of a bull. It was, doubtless, this figure which caused the tomb to be regarded as that of St. Luke. It certainly, however, is Christian, and goes back to the first centuries of the faith, though hardly to the apostolic age.

When the valley once widens out toward the east, we find ourselves among the extensive ruins of a gymnasium and on the site of the Magnesian Gate. It was from this spot that the Sacred Way led round the eastern slope of Mount Prion and away to the great Temple, and it was by the same path that I galloped off to the hill which looks down upon Ephesus and went in old days by the name of Selmissus. The ruins of the Turkish castle on its summit adjoin also the ruins of two mosques—one of Saracenic origin, commonly known as the Mosque of the Sultan Selim, and the other an early Christian church. It was in this church, if we may listen to tradition, that the Council of Ephesus which condemned Nestorius was held, and there seems every reason for believing that in this case tradition is correct. Here, too, St. John was said to have been buried, and even now, on the anniversary of his festival, a mysterious dust arises from his sepulcher, possessed of healing virtues. More interesting to the visitor, however, than this doubtful place of pilgrimage and its still more doubtful miracle are the gigantic granite columns from the Temple of Diana, which stand in the roofless Mosque of the Sultan Selim. Their companions are preserved in the Mosque of S. Sophia, at Constantinople. The Mosque of the Sultan Selim is a very interesting one, as its architecture is Saracenic or Moorish, and its great size and the fragments of ornamentation which may still be seen here and there upon the walls show that its Mohammedan builders must have possessed at once power and taste. It is strange that so much uncertainty exists as to who they were.

The road from Ephesus to Miletus lies through the ruins of Magnesia and Priene, each famous among the students of ancient architecture. Miletus itself can boast of no such attractions as those which still remain on the sites of its sister cities. The sea has retired from its ruined walls, the Mæander falls into the bay several miles from its ancient mouth, and the port is a fever-stricken plain. The scanty remains that mark the site are all of the Roman period, and with the exception of the vast theater, built on the level ground, and not cut out of the side of a hill, as elsewhere, there is nothing of interest among them. The situation, however, cannot be touched or spoilt by the hand of time or man, and for the stranger, who remembers the past history and glories of Miletus, to see the situation is amends enough for all the fatigues and dangers of travel. Better, however, even than to stand on the spot itself is the view over it commanded by the mountain-range which ends in the storied promontory of Mykale. I climbed one of the hights called Thorax in Greek days, and now known to the Turks as the Silver Mountain, and thence looked down upon the vast Mæandrian plain which lay below me. Through it the Mæander wound in billowy curves to the sea, receiving its tribute of streams, which nurture the famous fig-gardens of the plains. At my feet were the ruins of Magnesia, of Priene, and of Miletus, and far away in the distance the relics of the ancient oracle of Branchidæ. In front rose the five summits of Latmos, where Endymion was wooed by Artemis, and behind them towered the white peaks of Halicarnassus, the birthplace of "the father of history." To the right stretched the blue sea and the shores of Samos, while the little isle of Patmos showed itself on the furthest horizon. The scene was at once varied and beautiful, bathed in the golden light of an eastern sun and quickened by the memories of a glorious past. Though the ridge on which I stood was a very nest of brigands, and the plain below had witnessed a conflict between them and a band of soldiers but a day or two before, it was impossible to remember danger or aught else in the midst of such a scene. I have seen many views of surpassing beauty, many which are hallowed by the associations of classic history: but never have I seen any which may compare with that which I enjoyed from the summit of the Silver Mountain.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND.

BARON VON MÜNCHAUSEN, at Jerusalem, has been able to obtain very little more information respecting the statue of Gaza than we have recently reported from our own correspondent. He estimates its hight to be thirteen feet, and learns that the lower portion of the right arm is broken off. The Pasha of Jerusalem was claiming the object for the Imperial Museum at Constantinople and endeavoring to send it there; but no means of transportation thither had appeared to further his designs, and at last accounts the prospect that the colossus would lie a long while at its place of discovery was a very good one.

Science.

THE LAW OF EVOLUTION.

BY PROFESSOR A. S. PACKARD, JR.

THE theory of descent, or evolution, is an attempt to account for the origin of the different forms of life by the operation of hidden processes whose results are apparent to us—*i. e.*, the so-called secondary laws or modes of operation of what we call Nature. There are about one hundred thousand species of plants now living, and perhaps three or four times as many animals. They have been preceded by as many or more similar organic forms. From early times philosophic minds have speculated as to the mode of origin of these myriad forms. Have they been created just as we find them instantaneously, by what has been called a "fiat" of the Almighty, or has the process of origination been left by the Creator to natural law? We now are in a better position than twenty or fifty years ago to arrive at some definite conclusions in regard to the matter. All scientists are agreed that the universe, with its solar systems, has had a beginning, a consecutive history; that the earth itself has had a history; that long periods or ages of preparation, succeeded by critical epochs, have finally rendered it fitted for the abode of the assemblage of organic forms constituting its present flora and fauna; that its continents and oceans have been differentiated; and that, hand in hand with this differentiation and special elaboration of the grand land masses, the gradual formation of mountain chains, plateaus, lowlands, rivers, systems have given rise to distinct climates and varied meteorological conditions; that each region of the earth has its peculiar and distinct floral and faunal assemblages; and that there is a general harmony between the earth and its inhabitants. The study of fossils shows that the oscillations of land, the changes in the relative amount of land and water, has led in many cases to the wholesale extinction of life, followed by the appearance of new forms. Not that the world generally or at any one point was rendered destitute of life; but that the change was gradually of such a nature that, if a human being had been there to witness the change, things would seem to be going on much as at the present day, for within the memory of man numerous birds and mammals have become extinct. Moreover, the succession of life in geological times has been orderly and along certain lines. Most of the Palæozoic or oldest forms were of two categories. Some were simple and specialized, but the most were generalized forms, combining with characters *sui generis;* others which became elaborated and more completely carried out in more recent types. They were old-fashioned, prophetic types, useful in their day and generation; but which became replaced by new styles of organisms, more specialized, with their different organs more highly wrought out. For example, the Palæozoic fishes were all generalized types. Since the beginning of the chalk period the bony fishes, numbering 10,000 recent and perhaps nearly as many fossil species, have appeared. Besides this, the majority (we do not know of any notable exception) of naturalists believe that man has existed all the way from 10,000 to 100,000 or more years upon the earth; that he was at first a savage and afterward became civilized.

Thus far we have been dealing with matters of fact, capable of demonstration, concerning which experts, the best judges, are agreed. All agree that the solar system was evolved, that the earth was evolved; all agree that, as the theory of gravitation lies at the basis of solar physics, so the nebular hypothesis is necessary to account for the origin of our earth. Now, the question arises as to whether plants and animals share in this process of evolution. Nobody denies that there were successive steps in the progress of the earth—for example, different stages or arenas for the habitation of life-forms; and, while all grant that continents and ocean-basins have been gradually formed, many illogically deny that the different and successive assemblages of organisms peopling these successive arenas were produced by the working of biological laws, such as transmission by genetic descent, heredity, growth-force, etc.

There are at present two classes of minds: (1) those who believe in the evolution of organic life by natural processes, of a piece with physical, chemical, astronomical, and geological laws; and (2) those who believe that solar systems, planets, continents, eclipses, trade-winds, tornadoes, and rain-storms, and all other natural phenomena, are the result of secondary law, but insist that the mode of origination of the species of plants and animals was directly opposed to all this, and that they were suddenly produced by what is called a process of special creation. In short, they believe in evolution by direct, immediate creation. The first class embraces the large majority of experts, scientists, those who have studied the phenomena of Nature as the occupation of their life; while to the second class belongs a few scientists who can be counted on the fingers, plus a large number of the most cultivated, thoughtful minds, not, however, trained in the methods of scientific thought, and the rest of mankind, who believe as they are taught and never do their own thinking.

The science of biology is as yet in its infancy. Within thirty years a great advance has taken place in our knowledge of species and their distribution and the succession of fossil forms. Strange and unexpected revelations of connecting links between families, orders, and even classes of plants and animals have been made. The improvements wrought in the microscope have enabled naturalists to accumulate an immense mass of facts regarding the lowlier forms of life and concerning the mode of development of animals. The habits of animals and plants and the relation to their surroundings have been zealously observed; so that the time is ripe—has, in fact, already come—when theories as to the mode of origin of species and the more general categories are demanded and have been presented, in a more or less crude shape, as mental instruments of research, as tools to work with, certainly not dogmas to be slavishly followed.

As we have stated in our "Zoölogy":

"The nature of the evidence tending to prove that species have originated through the agency of physical and biological laws is mainly circumstantial, there being comparatively few facts in demonstration of the theory, the direct act of transformation of one species into another under the eye of scientific experts having never (unless we make two or three exceptions) been observed.

"Reasoning *d priori*, we assume that organisms, both plant and animal, have been created by development from pre-existent forms, because it agrees with the general course of Nature. All the events in geology, as in physics and astronomy, being due to the operation of natural laws, it is reasonably supposed that the production of all the species of plants and animals from original simple forms, like the Monera or Bacteria, have been the result of the action of natural law. The study of the early forms of life found in the Palæozoic strata; the laws of the succession of types; the correlation existing between the development of the individual and of the members of the class to which it belongs; the parallelism between the formation and differentiation of the land masses of the globe and the successive extinctions and creations of plants and animals—all these facts, notwithstanding the imperfections of the geological record and the fact that many of the older forms of animals were nearly as much specialized as those now living, tend strongly to prove that, on the whole, the world as it now exists has been the result of progressive development, one form coming genetically from another, the animal and plant worlds constituting two systems of blood relations, rather than sets of independent creations.

"When to more special studies of those species which live in extraordinary environments—such as cave animals, parasitic animals, brine-inhabiting animals, Alpine forms, and certain deep-sea species—we add the study of rudimentary organs in adult animals, of temporary, deciduous organs in young or larval animals; when we compare the metamorphoses of some species congeneric with others, which undergo no transformations; when we study the delicate balance in Nature, as observed in the geographical distribution of animals; the harmony in Nature between species and their environment; protective coloration and resemblance in form, the relations between carnivorous and herbivorous creatures, the struggle for existence between animals, we are forced to acknowledge that the operations of Nature, as a whole, tend, on the one hand, to the origination of new forms and the preservation of those which are useful, or, in other words, are in harmony with their surroundings; and, on the other hand, to the destruction of those which are incapacitated by changes in their environment for existence in what has been and now is a constantly changing, progressive world.

"Again, reasoning by induction, as an actual fact, we know that species vary; that hardly any two experts agree exactly as to the limitation of species;* that varieties tend to break up into races, and that no two individuals of a race are exactly alike. Where the climate and soil remain the same, the species tends to remain fixed and stable. Remove the stability in the environment, or subject the individuals of a species to changes of soil and temperature, and expose it more than usual to the attacks of its natural enemies, it then begins to undergo a change. This is seen in those individuals of a species which live on the borders of lowlands and highlands, of deserts and fertile tracts, of salt and brackish water, of shallow and deep water, and of polar and temperate zones, or to the influence of alternating cold and warm weather. When, as in some cases, climatic or other agencies suddenly change, we may have species and even genera suddenly appearing, as is known to be the case in the change of one genus to another of brine-shrimps when the water changes from brackish to a brine, as worked out by Schmankevitch, in Russia.

"The struggle for existence resulting in the survival of the fittest is a fact now generally observed. . . .

"Lastly, the variation in domestic animals, the result of the subjection of the species to influences not felt in what we call a state of nature, is an indication that animals not exposed to human interference may vary when subjected to changes in their environment."

These and many other facts and reasonable inferences indicate that, by the operation of natural, secondary laws, races and species have been evolved which have followed constantly improving lines of development, the outcome of which are creatures the best fitted to withstand the struggle for existence, the most useful in the scheme of Nature (for the world evidently has not evolved itself, but is the result of the operations of divine power and will), and the most in harmony with the world about them. There has been progress from the simple to the complex, from the lower to the higher, from evil to good. The whole outcome of evolution is from the imperfect to the perfect; a constant improvement of the world and its inhabitants. The very idea of evolution implies optimism and points to the Infinite Goodness, whose will evolves order and system out of chaotic, unorganized matter. The plant and animal world teem with examples of admirable, wonderful design. The argument for teleology is to some evolutionists overwhelming, and the time will arise when a second Paley, in the light of the law of evolution, will write a new natural theology. To our minds, the ultra-materialistic idea that the universe is self-evolved is as unphilosophical and unworthy of modern science as the mediæval dogma that plants and animals were suddenly created "out of nothing."

The scientific objections to the theory of evolution are: the imperfections of the geological record; the gaps between existing forms; and the want of demonstration of the transformation, *under the eye of experts*, of one species to another, of one genus to another; together with the cases of alternations of generations and certain anomalies in the distribution of species. These are weighty. More light is needed; but the discoveries of each year are closing the gaps, rendering more perfect the geological record. Experts claim to have seen several species produced, and the cases of parthenogenetic reproduction are probably extremes of a series of phenomena which can be explained by the laws of all growth. As explaining an immense and varied mass of facts before undigested, as an instrument of research, as a stimulus to discovery, the theory in its present crude form has made an epoch in the advance of human knowledge, and added, as it were, a new element to our philosophic sense.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

*As one of many examples, we may cite the fact that fifty-nine nominal species of the squirrels have been described as inhabiting tropical America; but lately the number has been reduced to twelve.

Fine Arts.

THE worst sufferer by the recent fire in Boston was probably the Heliotype Printing Company, of which Mr. J. R. Osgood is manager. It lost the accumulated material of a business of seven years' growth, including large collections of tools and apparatus used in the printing of its works of art, and twenty-five thousand negatives, out of which it did not save five dollars' worth. The process of heliotype printing was first brought to the United States by Mr. James R. Osgood, of this Company, who secured the patents and the services of the inventor in 1872. The first pictures offered for sale were views and a map of the burnt district in Boston of 1872. The first pictures offered after the establishment is set up again are views of the new burnt district, the upper floors of all of which were occupied by the Company. The reproduction of some 200 or 300 of the leading subjects of the "Gray Collection of Engravings" was the first serious effort toward making the process an art educator, and, whatever may have been the failings of some of these crude impressions, they were, without doubt, very successful as a means of art education. A desire for a better knowledge of the higher branches of art in engraving was engendered, which today can be traced in many important directions. The success of this publication induced Messrs. Osgood & Company to follow out the same line in other directions, and their efforts have resulted in the issuing of a large catalogue of art works, which have met with great success and favor. Among them may be mentioned the works of Titian, Dürer, Correggio, Raphael, Landseer, Millais, the great composers, the great artists, and hosts of others, the last notable work being Darley's illustrations to Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," of which one edition had been sold at Christmas and another was in preparation at the time of the fire. Concurrently with the art publications, the Company was producing a similar series of scientific subjects, to the order mostly of government and state institutions, as well as a large number of publishers. Among this series were Woodward's "Medical and Surgical History of the War"; Lieut. Wheeler's "Annual Reports"; "The State Geological Survey of New

Hampshire"; histories of Salem, Franklin, Lancaster, Gardiner, Massachusetts; the Fifth and Twenty-fifth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers, etc., etc.; and many family histories. Among the miscellaneous productions in the same interval may be named the "Harvard Book," "Yale Book," "Princeton Book," "College Books," Chisholm's "Views of the White Mountains," "Newport and its Cottages," and many trade catalogues and reproductions of valuable old portraits and manuscripts. During this period a yearly increasing volume of commercial work was also being executed. Almost every merchant in Boston has had occasion at some time, in some shape, to appreciate the existence of the heliotype process, and it would be hard to single out a trade or profession in which the heliotype, in some form, does not find a recognition.

....The statue by Sabastiano Albano, of Florence, is attracting no little attention at Tiffany's. It is called "The Captive," and represents a young girl bound with cords about the wrists, which she is making great effort to free herself from. The expression of misery and anger in the captive's face is admirably expressed. As for the *pose* of statue, one cannot think how it could be bettered. While all the muscles are in a state of tension, the lines are still kept graceful and harmonious, and the statue stands naturally and firmly on its feet—which feet, by the way, seemed a trifle large and flat for a figure so delicately formed in other respects. Albano will be remembered as the young Florentine artist who expressed himself very freely as to the frauds practiced by American artists, and which Mr. Healey, the art critic, so mercilessly and properly exposed. He is reckoned as one of the rising men of the best school of Florentine sculptors and was a friend and warm admirer of the late Joel T. Hart. One of his early statues, that attracted considerable attention and helped to lay the foundation of his fame, was called "The Genius of Michael Angelo." It represented a boy, with a face almost divine in beauty and wisdom, who stood in rapt study before a half-chiseled head of some patriarch or prophet (we believe it was Moses). The face was of one inspired, and, while it had all the beauty of childhood, it so recalled the face of Michael Angelo in expression that the subject of the statue did not need the enthusiastic description which Albano was fond of giving to his visitors.

....With the *Art Journal* for 1880 will be given supplements, containing original designs for copying on plaques, tiles, screens, panels, vases, fans, etc., or for other purposes in which the amateur may desire suggestions for decorative drawing and painting. Each design will be accompanied with suggestions for treatment. The *Journal* is now publishing a series of papers explaining and illustrating the principles of decorative art, by Mrs. Susan N. Carter, of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, and will shortly begin a series of papers embodying reproductions on wood of "studies, sketches, out-of-door snatches of scenes or objects," from the portfolios of American artists. D. Appleton & Co.

....Two successful art schools are conducted by young American artists in Florence, which, according to Mr. Jarves, may rank in appointments and systems of instruction as academies on a small scale. One is for design, conducted by Mr. Van Schaick, of New York, a student who has been trained in the best French system of scientific drawing. The other is for painting, superintended by Mr. Duvenick, recently from Munich, who has brought abont twenty pupils with him. Both schools have many English and Italian pupils, chiefly women, and are obliged to turn away applicants, for want of accommodation for more.

....An interesting selection of engravings, from the collections of Messrs. Claghorn & Sewall, has been on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. It was very comprehensive, embracing the choicest specimens of the art and full enough in nearly every department to be representative. Mantegna, among the earlier masters, was represented by three prints, Marc Antonio and his two pupils by thirty-two prints, and the sequence of the Italian school was kept up until the present century was reached. Sixteen Dürers and thirty-two Rembrandts were shown.

....The bust of the late Gen. W. F. Bartlett, by Launt Thompson, is on exhibition in the Art Gallery of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Athenæum. It is well spoken of as a work of art and as giving a faithful representation of the General, in the uniform of his rank.

....Mr. John Selinger, of Boston, has been commissioned by a committee of the alumni of Brown University to paint a portrait of the late President Caswell. The work was to have been executed by the late Mr. Hunt.

Personalities.

JUDGE HENRY HILTON, of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., has recently purchased the property in Saratoga known as that of the Woodlawn Mansion, and also two other properties adjoining, making in all about two hundred acres. These ample grounds are located on Broadway, about three-fourths of a mile north of the Grand Union Hotel, and are soon to be converted into a beautiful park, with walks and drive-ways, and all to be beautified with flowers, plants, shrubs, flowering trees, fountains, statuary, etc. A large portion of the grounds are already well shaded with native trees, and when other adornments are added, such as we have named, this new park will be one of the great attractions of that most attractive town. Just such a park is very much needed in order to make Saratoga by far the most desirable location in the country for summer residence. We congratulate the people of Saratoga, in view of what is soon to be a perpetual feast and joy to them and theirs, and to its whole army of visitors forever. A man who provides and lays out such a beautiful park should take rank with the man who founds a church or a college, for such a heavenly spot will be both a preacher and a teacher to more thousands than were ever gathered within the walls of any church or college. We are glad to hear that Judge Hilton intends to hold and control this new park himself, when finished, so as to insure its tasteful care and good management, while it will, under proper regulations, be always open to the public. If our rich men by thousands would follow the noble example of Judge Hilton—and they will some day—in providing such beautiful and refreshing resting-places for the people, we shall talk a great deal more about the Garden of Eden and the Millennium than we now do, and less about a great many other things which are of very little consequence.

....Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, is sixty years old. Having been privately educated, he was at first a civil engineer. His forehead is high and he is quite bald. His face is long, and, although his features are not small, he has an unpractical and almost effeminate appearance. His portraits represent him as resting his head against his hand, in the Washington Irving style.

....Mr. George I. Seney, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, of this city, has added to his recent generous gift of $50,000 to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., a still more liberal donation of $75,000. This makes, including some small contributions for current expenses, $130,000 given to the University by Mr. Seney during the past year.

....Our minister in Berlin, Dr. White, was recently introduced to General Moltke by a member of the German court in the following terms: "Permit me, field marshal, to present to you an American gentleman who was born in Homer, lived in Syracuse, and founded a college in Ithaca." Then the joke was explained.

....The Hon. J. Z. George, the new United States senator from Mississippi, is chief-justice of the supreme court of the state and is highly esteemed by his fellow Mississippians. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878, the year of the "shot-gun" campaign.

....Dr. Edward Eggleston, who lately resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Christian Endeavor, and sailed to Europe for his health, is at Villiers-le-bel, near Paris, and has written to his friends that he has lost a good deal of flesh since he left home and is no worse and no better.

....Professor James De Mille, author of "The Dodge Club" and numerous other lively and interesting stories and the popular B. O. W. C. Series of books for boys, died at Halifax, N. S., January 28th. He was a graduate of Brown University and a professor in Dalhousie College.

....Dr. Huss has been appointed an assistant professor of modern languages in Princeton College. He is a graduate from the University of Jena, has been for five years professor in a philological institute at Rome, and is said to be a descendant of John Huss.

....Mr. C. O. Flagg, a graduate of the Agricultural College, has been appointed superintendent of the Agricultural College farm at Saffero, Japan.

....The Shah of Persia, in his new book of travels, when writing of Russia, says "The Emperor and I"; when writing of Austria, "I and the Emperor."

....Mr. Eugene Schuyler is described by Miss Brewster, in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, as the most popular American official who has ever been in Rome.

School and College.

THE fourth annual report of the Johns Hopkins University, just published, reviews the work of the last year and of the past three years. Instruction in the professions is not yet provided for; but attention is still predominantly given to philosophical studies. Equal regard seems to have been shown for "scientific" and "literary" subjects. The classes have generally been small and the method of teaching easily adapted to individuals. Among the 127 graduates and students of the last three years, after Maryland and its University, New York and Massachusetts among the states, and Yale, Cornell, Amherst, Harvard, and Göttingen (Germany) among the colleges and universities, were most largely represented. Fifty-one of the graduate students hold fellowships, and are supposed to constitute, in fact, though not in name, a class in training for professorship. The 91 collegiate students were mostly from Baltimore and its vicinity. The University cooperates with the Peabody Institute, which has a library of 60,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, and has obtained loans for its students from distant libraries, among them the Royal Library of Munich. Its own library has 7,084 bound volumes, classified into the departments of a general reference collection, special collections, a transient collection of new books, and current periodical literature. Scientific investigation is promoted by the publication, under the auspices of the University, of five periodicals, embodying results of original research in mathematics, chemistry, zoölogy, biology, and philology.

....The trustees of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., have issued an appeal to the public for money to rebuild Willis Hall, which was burned on the 23d of December last, and, in connection with this, to erect a dormitory for women students and a building for scientific purposes. Even this enumeration of immediate needs does not include provision for restoring the library, which was nearly, and the cabinets, which were wholly destroyed. The College has no means for meeting its emergency except the insurance, which amounts to about $3,700. The trustees hope to get $20,000 within the state, but need more.

....The governor and council of Massachusetts report that the State Agricultural College at Amherst has not income enough to keep it efficient, and cannot rely upon the state for the additional support it needs. They recommend that it be turned over to some strong, well-endowed and equipped institution, to be conducted as a separate scientific and agricultural department, as has been done with the Sheffield and Chandler Scientific Schools in Connecticut and New Hampshire; and they mention Amherst College as an institution which is competent, and probably willing, to take it in charge.

....Madison University claims to be in its sixtieth year; for, though it was not chartered under its present name till 1846, it really begun in 1820, when the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary" was formally opened. Its graduates now number six hundred, and among them are many ministers, eminent at home and in the foreign missions. The attendance in the current year is shown by the catalogue to consist of 36 theological students, 90 students in the college, and 103 in the Colgate Academy—229 in all.

....The State Board of Education in Connecticut report for January of last year that of 138,428 children of school age in the state 14,113 were not in school. The receipts of the year for schools were $118,186, and the expenditures $130,596 less than in the previous years. The average monthly wages of men teachers was $3.84 and of women teachers $1.23 less than the year before.

....The trustees of the University of Denver, the new institution of the Colorado Methodist Conference, have voted three thousand dollars for physical and chemical apparatus. The order will be forwarded to Paris at once. The Rev. D. H. Moore, D.D., of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, will be president. The opening will be Sept. 1st. Both sexes will be admitted.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College has decided that Dr. H. W. Bellows is ineligible as a member of that body, on account of non-residence. This action is contrary to the opinion given by the committee appointed to inquire into the subject.

....The late William L. Ripley, of Columbus, Ohio, left by his will about $75,000, to be used as an endowment fund for the support of a professorship in the Ohio Wesleyan University, to be called "the Ripley Professorship."

....Mr. Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn., has recently given Wesleyan University $15,000, in addition to $25,000 he had previously given.

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BAILEY, GILBERT A., ord. at Havana, N. Y., Jan. 20th.
DENTON, H., Chaseville, N. Y., resigns.
DUNCAN, JOHN, D. D., called to Mansfield, Mass.
EASTMAN, T. B., North Sutton, N. H., accepts call to Andover, Vt.
GASPODINOFF, P. K., ord. in Union Temple ch., Boston, Mass.
GROW, WM., Plymouth, Mich., resigns.
GUMBART, A. S., Port Richmond, S. I., accepts call to Summit-ave. ch., Jersey City, N. J.
LE SEUR, J. WESLEY, ord. at East Pembroke, N. Y.
LONG, AARON, ord. at Mount Nebo, Ill.
NEIGHBOR, R. E., accepts call to Elkhart, Ind.
PERVEAR, H. K., accepts call to William-street ch., New Bedford, Mass.
PICKERING, LEVI, ord. at Fall River, Wis.
PRENTICE, R. R., removes from North Parma to Stockton, N. Y.
RURY, R. L., Schuyler's Lake, N. Y., resigns.
SPINNEY, W. A., accepts call to North Scituate, Mass.
WHITEHEAD, J. M., South Belvidere, accepts call to Shelbyville, Tenn.
WOOD, L. L., South Boston, declines call to Peabody, Mass.
WOOLSTON, C. H., ord. at Washington, Penn.
WYMAN, DREW T., ord. in Spencer, Mass.

CONGREGATIONAL.

AUSTIN, H. A., called to Pleasanton, Mich.
BARNUM, L. H., Yale Sem., invited to supply Salisbury, N. H., one year.
BLAKESLEE, ERASTUS, accepts call to Second ch., Greenfield, Mass.
BROWN, C. O., Rochester, Mich., dismissed.
BURR, H. M., Macomb, Ill., called to Parsons, Kan.
CRANE, C. D., closes his labors at South Paris, Me.
DANIELS, H. M., Dallas, Texas, called to Lebanon, Mo.
DE FOREST, H. P., Westboro, Mass., resigns.
DICKINSON, F. W., closes his labors at Vermontville, Mich.
FREELAND, S. M., Tompkins-ave ch., Brooklyn, N. Y., resigned, Jan. 25th.
HAWLEY, JOHN P., Talcottville, called to Chester, Conn.
HAZEN, ALLEN, supplies at Agawam, Mass.
HITCHCOCK, HENRY C., called to Thomaston, Conn., where he has supplied some months.
HOUGH, J. J., Danbury, Conn., accepts call to Antwerp, N. Y.
HUBBELL, HENRY L., Amherst, Mass., accepts call to Jamestown, N. Y.
LELAND, W. D., Boston, Mass, inst. at Amherst, N. H.
LEWIS, E. R., Hyde Park, Penn., called to Newark, O.
MARSH, JOHN T., Barryville and Sunderland, N. Y., resigns.
PERKINS, GEORGE G., Ames, Wis., resigns.
REED, ARTHUR T., Medina, O., called to Cedar Rapids, Ia.
TAYLOR, F. H., Stony Creek, Conn., closes his labors.
THURSTON, PHILANDER, Dorchester, Mass., dismissed.
YOUNG, J. W., Sherman and Marilla, Mich., resigns.

LUTHERAN.

DARON, E., accepts call to Carlisle, Penn.
EMPIE, M. W., removes from West Sandlake to Freysbush, N. Y.
LIPE, W. A., Omaha, Neb., resigns.
MILLER, C. P., Nockamixon, Penn., died Jan. 22d, aged 75.
PALMER, S. S., Phœnixville, Penn., resigns.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BLISS, J. C., Plainfield, N. J. His resignation is not accepted.
COWHICK, J. Y., Cheyenne, W. T., resigned; but presbytery refused to dissolve pastoral relation.
DAVIES, JOHN MORRIS, inst. at Bricksville, O.
DUFF, J. M., inst. at Mansfield, Penn.
FIFE, N. H. G., called to Sterling, Ill.
HALBERT, WILLIAM R., Carlisle, accepts call to Sunbury, Penn.
KEGWIN, H., called to Fourth ch., Louisville, Ky.
LEONARD, A. S., accepts call to Barton, Md.
MEYERS, ALFRED E., inst. at Owasco, N. Y.
STANLEY, F. J., inst. at Golden, Cal.
STRONG, A. K., D.D., inst. at Hoboken, N. J.
POTTER, THOMAS CHALMERS, Princeton Theo. Sem., called to Steamboat Rock, Ia.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT H., Frederick, Md., resigns.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CLAXTON, J. W., D.D., Philadelphia, Penn., called to St. Mark's, Cheyenne, W. T.
FINCH, P. V., Denver, Col., accepts call to Greenfield, Mass.
LaBOUTILLIER, G. T., Watertown, N. Y., accepts call to Colorado Springs, Col.
PENDLETON, J. P. B., ord. priest at Reading, Penn.
RUDDER, WM., D.D., rector St. Stephens, Philadelphia, Penn., died Jan. 20th.

Pebbles.

A "SHEET"-ANCHOR: a clothes-pin.

....Sportsmen never object to banging hare.

....Old Ocean indulges in storms merely for wreck-creation.

....Precocious statesmanship: boy at table making a celery grab.

....When a man goes home at night tired and hungry, it is the evening meal that's uppermost in his mind.

....The difference between a man who digs in the ground and one who digs in books is that the former digs for hire and the latter for lore.

....The Frenchman who attended a fox-hunt was asked where the meet came off. Having been thrown, he replied that it came off his hands and knees.

....A young lady, just home from boarding-school, on being told by the servant that they had no gooseberries, exclaimed: "Why, what has happened to the goose?"

...."Ma, are you going to give me another piece of pie?" *Ma:* "What do you want to know for?" *Jeanette:* "Because, if you ain't I want to eat this piece slowly."

....*Professor in Psychology:* What is the first power developed by man? *Senior* (somewhat mixed): Well—I—well—I suppose the power to creep. Senior sits down, amid wild applause.

....What was it? I went out in the woods and got it. After I got it, I looked for it. The more I looked for it the less I liked it. I brought it home in my hand, because I couldn't find it. A sliver.

....*The Household* recommends the "arithmetic cure," and says that crying may be stopped by going rapidly through problems like this: "Four-fifths of fifteen is six-tenths of how many thirds of twenty-one?"

....*Arabella* (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts): "Oh! Bridget! A mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" *Bridget:* "Shure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for ver, mum."

....How unreasonable some girls are! Felicia asked her brother to buy the *Popular Science Monthly* for her, because it had an article on "Ancient Methods of Flirtation"; then, when he brought it home, she said he was horrid and mean because it turned out to be on "Ancient Methods of *Filtration*."

....*London Shoeblack* (to Scotch drover issuing from Euston Station): "Here you are, Scotty! Brush y'r boots for twopence, and make you look like a gentleman!" *Drover:* "Tippence! Sae muckle as that! Mon, laddie, if ye'll juis len' me yer brushes for a meenute, I'll poalish them mysel' for naething!"

....Two of those ornaments made of plaster of Paris flavored with sugar were bestowed upon an urchin, with the usual warning: "Don't eat them, whatever you do. They will poison you." For some time they were regarded by him and his younger brother with mingled awe and admiration; but at no distant day their mother missed one. "Tom," said she to the owner, who was just setting forth for school, "what have 'ee done with that figure?" "Giv'd it to Dick," was the reply; "and if he's living when I come home, I mean to eat the other one myself, I can tell 'ee!"

....One day Billy and Sammy were playing by a mud-hole, and Billy he said: "Now, Sammy, less play we was a barnyard. You be the pig, and lie down and woller; and I'll be a bull, and beller like everything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy he went in the dirt and wallowed; while Billy bellowed like distant thunder. By and by Sammy he came up muddy—you never saw such a muddy little fellow—and he said: "Now, you'll be the pig, and let me beller." But Billy he said: "I ain't a very good pig, except for dinner; and it'll be time 'nuff for you to beller when yer mother sees yer close."

....The conductor of a certain train on the Union Pacific Railroad charges that, a fly having alighted on one of the glasses of the engineer's spectacles, the engineer thought it was a buffalo on the track ahead and turned on the air-brakes, to avert a disaster. The engineer retorts that one night the conductor saw what he thought was the headlight of an approaching locomotive. He kept his own train waiting awhile, and then, somewhat confusedly, started her. "He is the safest man I ever ran with," says the engineer. "Venus is millions of miles away, and he waited twelve minutes on a side-track to allow her to pass."

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

THE PREACHER AND THE PASTOR.*

Some say the pulpit is losing its power; but the recent appearance of an unusual number of volumes on homiletics indicates a confidence in some quarters that preaching as an institution is to survive for a long time yet.

The volume before us consists of twenty lectures by clergymen of the Church of England—Archbishop Thomson, of York; Bishops Thorold, of Rochester, and Goodwin, of Carlisle; Deans Howson, Perowne, and Freemantle; together with others. A work by so many authors would hardly be expected to be a systematic treatise; nevertheless, the arrangement of topics is such that there is a successive discussion of the preparation of sermons, their delivery, the preacher's studies, pastoral work, and the preacher's inner life. The work is none the worse for an occasional repetition; nor for the fact that the different lectures do not perfectly agree on certain minor points.

A striking characteristic of these lectures is their catholicity. Often—we will not say generally—Anglicans are very uncatholic and narrow, their minds seeming unable to work except in the grooves of the thought of their own rather small sect. But these lectures have breadth. High in Church office, as well in scholarship, these writers are able to look over the fence which encloses the Church of England, and the book would be just as useful to an exhorter in an American backwoods' school-house as to an English curate. Human nature is the same everywhere. The principles of common sense are the same in all fields of labor. And this book is so replete with sound sense and a knowledge of men that its suggestions are applicable in any church or in any community. And this catholicity results in still greater degree, perhaps, from the fact that the lectures are pervaded by an enthusiasm for the good of souls. The speakers are so eager to put forth something which shall arouse and guide aright that they do not hesitate to borrow thoughts and suggestions even from Non-conformist writers, and the reader will be benefited by the spirit of the book, as well as by its ideas. The volume is interesting as a revelation of the new spiritual life that has arisen in the Church of England in the last few years.

The book is one which every preacher should read. Its peculiarities are such that, no matter what other treatises have been studied, these lectures will still have their value.

A certain man who had a house to sell carried around a brick from the wall, to give persons an idea of the building. We may be no more successful in conveying an idea of this book; but we must append a few sentences which we have culled from its pages:

"The gift of *tongue* is a very different thing from the Gift of Tongues."

"We should all be ready to welcome the criticism of our friends, and to welcome that criticism all the more if it is unpalatable."

"The study of commentaries and other helps should follow, not precede, our own study of the text."

"Make use of your own resources. Pick your own brains before you pick other men's."

"Don't deal in your sermon with an imaginary audience."

"Whatever your method in preaching is, take the utmost pains. Talents vary, but all may be diligent."

"When a text has been chosen, it is better, as a rule, to go forward with it than to waste time and energy by laying it aside, only to take another which may prove equally untractable. Study, aided by prayer, will often unlock a door which at first seemed hopelessly closed."

"Sermons might be divided into two classes—vertebrate and molluscous. For purposes of real instruction, sermons must be vertebrate. The poor and the ignorant feel the power of order, though they may not understand the reason. When you see and admire a horse moving along the road, you do not see his bones, but you know they are there. In a good sermon there must be a skeleton, though it need not be seen. Make use even of abundant drapery, if you please; but be sure there is a true skeleton underneath. The richest drapery placed upon a mere stick is only a scarecrow."

"A written sermon may be so read as to have all the animation and life of a speech; and a sermon uttered without notes may be dull as a schoolboy's lesson."

"If extemporaneous speaking is difficult to you, take pains to acquire this power and persevere till you succeed. If, again, free oral utterance is easy to you, then be sure that you write much and write carefully, lest through fluency you run away from discipline."

"Having done your best, leave your sermon with God and your people, discarding, with a sturdy contempt, the small and fidgety vanity of wondering if it will be admired."

"Habitual intercourse between the pastor and individual souls is not only of use to the parishioner; it is of great importance to the pastor for the tone and spirit of his ministry."

"Some say that pastoral visiting leaves no time for reading or the composition of sermons. The answer is that pastoral visitation gets material together for the most telling and appropriate sermons that can be preached."

*HOMILETICAL AND PASTORAL LECTURES. With a Preface. By the RIGHT REV. C. J. ELLICOTT, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

We have before us a volume of *Sermons by the Monday Club* on the International Sunday-shool Lessons for 1880. (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell.) They are by eleven different preachers. Simply as a collection of sermons, we can speak very highly of the volume. It is readable and contains many impressive thoughts. But we are unable to share to any great extent the writer's "hope that it will prove helpful to pastors who preach upon the Lessons, to superintendents and teachers," etc. The time the teacher would spend in reading one of these sermons could be better employed in additional study of the text itself. Each sermon necessarily contains much that any one competent to teach will see for himself, after a little thought, and much that is so entirely the utterance of the writer's own personality that another could no more use it in an exhortation than he could go courting with that writer's love letters. Exposition of Scripture is not like the doing of a sum in arithmetic—a work in which two men, if they have proceeded aright, will come to exactly the same conclusion. Of course, the length of a Sabbath-day's journey, or how Jericho was "down" from Jerusalem will be given by all alike; but the true exposition is the presentation of the Scripture ideas not only in the man's own phraseology, but also as recast in his own mind. Though the substance of this exposition be the same as that of another, it must, nevertheless, to be of any real value, bear the stamp of the man's own personality. Now, the sermons before us are good expositions; but, as helping another to make his exposition, we think that, like most other commentaries, they will be found not valueless, indeed, but of no very great help.

....*Gems of Thought* is a compilation by Charles Northend, A. M., of choice selections, brilliant sentences, aphorisms, etc. (Appleton & Co.) We regard this kind of book as of little value. A sentence generally has little meaning when taken apart from the connection in which the author uttered it. Again, sentences individually impressive are lifeless when taken together, as a book of jokes is the dullest of reading. For purposes of quotation, a brilliant saying suggested by another is useless. Effective quotations are those which have fastened themselves in the speaker's memory as he has met them in his own reading. The present compilation, moreover, in many respects shows want of judgment. For instance, under the head of charity are collected remarks on benevolence in gifts and on forbearance in judgments. On this principle, the compiler might have given us quotations in praise of the charms of some maiden named Charity.

....We have received through Funk & Co., of this city, from the English publishers, the *Homiletic Encyclopedia*. A volume of upward of eight hundred pages, made up of short extracts from different authors, the selections being arranged under heads which naturally form much of the subject-matter of sermons. For instance, under the head of Adversity we have the following: 1. Should be expected by all men; illustrated by extracts from Cawdray, 1609, and Cecil, 1743. 2. Is not necessarily an evil; extract from B. Franklin. 6. It enables us to discover our real friends; extracts from Hall, 1656, and Feltham, 1668. The work goes in this manner over the principal topics in morals and theology. The selections are not mere anecdotes, but rather utterances of pregnant thoughts. Properly used, the book may be of much value to the preacher. It is edited by R. A. Bertram.

....*Ancient and Mediæval Republics*, by Henry Mann, of this city, is a work deserving of high rank in historical literature. It reviews the constitution and history of the Hebrew Commonwealth, traces the story of democracy in Greece, gives a review of the Roman Commonwealth, and presents the history of liberty as shown in the Italian Republics. The author displays a clear understanding of the political and social forces at work in the various nations of which he discourses, while he writes in a remarkably easy and lucid style, his subject being so presented as not only to interest the student of history, but also to attract the reader who is comparatively unfamiliar with the topics which he treats. As a digest of history, it is a work of value and will be read by all with great pleasure. It is published in superior style by A. S. Barnes & Co.

....From D. Appleton & Co. we have a volume of *Sermons by James de Koven, D.D.* The preface is by Dr. Morgan Dix and gives some statements regarding the preacher's life and character. It is written in a laudatory strain, containing such sentences as: "To have given such a man as James de Koven to this age is glory enough for the Church of one generation. We need not expect to live to see his peer." Perhaps the sermons would be more impressive without such heralding. They are plain, earnest, quickening, comforting, and yet they show much looseness of thought. They breathe an excellent spirit, and, therefore, may be read with profit; the more so as in the author's utterances on purely ecclesiastical topics the weakness of his reasoning will be apparent to all who have not already fully adopted his views.

....The second volume of the New Plutarch Series (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is the *Life of Coligny*, by Walter Besant. The author is already known as an able writer on the Huguenot struggle. The present volume not only tells of the religious wars and the terrible massacre in which the great admiral was slain, but it gives also some charming pictures of social life in France in the 16th century and a graphic delineation of the course of religious thought in many minds at that time. Many of the chapters are very brilliant as pieces of description. To the young reader the volume will be of especial value, while the student already familiar with the period may receive from the book a still more vivid conception of the features of the time.

....The well-printed *Sunday Library*, published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., gives us a story by T. S. Arthur, called *Window Curtains*, which traces the progress of a young man from one dishonest step to another, till he becomes a criminal and a fugitive. It is the desire to have a well-furnished house that tempts him. The story is told in Mr. Arthur's steady, homely style, and is so graphic a picture of the dangers of taking the first step in the direction of financial unfaithfulness that it may properly be put into Sunday-school libraries and into the hands of all young men engaged in commercial pursuits.

....For a stirring book, read the *Life and Letters of Admiral D. G. Farragut*, written by his son and published by Appleton & Co. The story covers sixty years of life in the United States Navy; it abounds in the most exciting sailor sketches and every page is alive with graphic description. The old Admiral was personally a splendid character; he had noble moral traits, as well as the sailor's ordinary dairing. We congratulate each wide-awake boy into whose hands the book shall come, and the sedate, as well as the lover of excitement, will peruse its pages with pleasure.

....We have before us the Third Volume—Oct., 1878, to Sept., 1879—of *The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly*, published by I. K. Funk & Co., of this city. As preachers differ so widely as to the action of their minds and as to their several needs, it is very difficult to give the exact value of collections of sermons, suggestions for sermons, etc., as aids in the preparation of discourses. It is certain, however, that this octavo contains much of value, and any preacher in looking it over will get suggestions which will be of worth.

....*The Life of Jesus Christ*, by the Rev. James Stalker, M. A., one of the hand-books for Bible classes of T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh (New York, Scribner & Welford), is a little volume which demands reading, no matter what other lives of the Saviour have been perused. It is a wonderfully graphic picture of the times of Jesus' ministry, and of that work itself. It places before the mind a remarkably vivid image of the man, his followers, and his surroundings.

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....The Harpers are publishing a new edition of Justin McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times*. The first of the two volumes is before us—a convenient and readable book.

....The American Book Exchange, of this city, is publishing a low-priced, five-volume edition of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*. The first volume is before us.

LITERARY NEWS.

THE *Evangelical Hymnal*, the new hymn and tune-book announced by A. S. Barnes & Co., is in press and is promised for June or July. The editors, the Rev. C. C. Hall, of the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, and Mr. Sigismund Lasar, well-known in matters of church music, have sought, in preparing this work, to supply for sacred occasions a collection of six hundred well-chosen, devout hymns of a dignified character, gathered largely from the works of the historic hymn writers and such modern writers as Frederic William Faber and Horatius Bonar, with tunes of corresponding character, selected likewise from works of enduring fame. The work will be adapted, also, to the encouragement of congregational singing.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish, very shortly, Mrs. Brassey's new book, "Sunshine and Storm in the East." In the profuseness and elegance of its illustrations it will surpass their edition of her former work, they having received duplicate cuts of all the English engravings. The London *Saturday Review* says that it is "at least as diverting as her earlier voyage, if not even more so. . . . The most lively and entertaining book we have read for many a day."

It is said that Eugene Schuyler will receive eight thousand dollars for the right of serial publication in *Scribner's Monthly* of his "Life of Peter the Great," reserving all rights to publish in book form on its completion in the magazine. The value of the copyright of such a standard work can scarcely be estimated, as the sale continues for many years. Moreover, it may be mentioned in this connection that the illustrations of this serial will cost not less than $25,000.

The Literary Congress, which is to meet in Belgium on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the nation, will be divided into three sections, relating respectively to the rights of authors, the part played by literature in intellectual emancipation, and the condition of authors. The Congress will be essentially national, but invitations will be sent to distinguished foreign writers.

An effort is making to found at Swansea a Welsh national reference library. It will be begun by the purchase of a collection of unique and rare Welsh books, which formed the library of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, of Rotherhithe.

A new and revised edition of "Gutenberg and the Art of Printing" is announced by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. It is a complete and carefully compiled review of the beginning and progress of printing to the present day.

The library of Harvard University contains a set of Goethe's works which were presented to it by the author. The fact has just been brought to mind in the process of recataloguing the German department of the library.

"Cheerful Words," Vol. 2 of D. Lothrop & Co.'s "Spare Minute Series," is in press. It contains selections from the works of George MacDonald, with a sketch of his life and an introduction by James T. Fields.

The February number of *Wide Awake* contains an account of the famous Taj Mahal, or jeweled tomb, in India, a model of which is shortly to be placed on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

A new novel by Berthold Auerbach, entitled "Brigitta," has been begun in the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Philosophy of Art. Being the second part of Hegel's Æsthetik, in which are unfolded historically the three great fundamental phases of the Art-Activity of the World. Translated and accompanied with an introductory essay giving an outline of the entire "Æsthetik." By Wm. M. Bryant. 8vo, pp. liv, 195. New York: D. Appleton & Co. .....

The Elective Franchise in the United States. A review of the effects of the Caucus System upon the Civil Service and upon the principles and policies of political parties. By D. C. McMillan. With a preface by Hon. Horatio Seymour. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 00

The Manliness of Christ. By Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," etc. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1 00

The Life and Work of Mary Carpenter. By J. Estlin Carpenter, M. A. 12mo, pp. 405. London and New York: MacMillan & Co. .....

A System of Moral Science. By Laurens P. Hickock, D.D., LL.D. Revised with the cooperation of Julius H. Seelye, D.D., LL.D., President of Amherst College. 12mo, pp. xii, 388. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1 00

American Almanac and Treasury of Facts, Statistical, Financial, and Political, for the Year 1880. Edited by Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. 12mo, paper, pp. [illegible]; cloth, pp. 894. New York and Washington: The American News Company. Paper, 25c. Cloth. 1 50

Silver in its Relation to Industry and Trade. The danger of demonetizing it. The United States Monetary Commission of 1876. Review of Prof. Francis Bowen's Minority Report. By William Brown. 8vo, flexible, pp. 122. Montreal: The Lovell Printing and Publishing Company. 0 60

How and When the World will End. By Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., pastor of the Union Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., author of works on "The Lost Ten Tribes and 1882," "Manasseh and the United States." 12mo, pp. 422. New York: James Huggins, 872 Pearl Street. .....

The Annual Family Expense Book, with blanks for servants' accounts. 12mo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 0 50

How to Educate the Feelings or Affections, and bring the dispositions, aspirations, and passions into harmony with sound intelligence and morality. By Charles Bray. Edited, with notes and illustrations, from the third London edition, by Nelson Sizer, of New York, author of "How to Teach," "Choice of Pursuits," etc. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: S. R. Wells & Co. 1 50

A Hand-Book of Christian Evidence. By Lawrence W. Scott. In two parts. 12mo, pp. 314. St. Louis: John Burns. 1 50

The Egyptian Pyramids. An analysis of a Great Mystery. By Everett W. Fish, M. D. 12mo, pp. 161. Chicago: C. H. Jones & Co. 1 00

The Curse and the Cup. By Julia McNair Wright, author of "Fire-Brands" and other temperance stories. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: National Temperance Society and Publishing House. 0 40

A Game of Scripture Characters. First series. By Mrs. M. T. Gale. New York: American Sunday-school Union. 0 35

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 29.

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Religious Intelligence.

We have received as a supplement of *The Christian*, of London, a report of the work of the "Salvation Army" for 1879, written by the Rev. William Booth, who has succeeded, we suppose, John Allen as captain of this remarkable army. It is dated from "The Headquarters of Salvation Army," 272 White Chapel Road, London E. The report notices that one of the most valuable gains of the past year has been in the deepening of the "military spirit" of the soldiers of the Salvation Army. Councils of war were held in various places, and not less than 5,000 persons spent the whole of at least one night in united prayer for the divine aid and blessing. It appears that the work of the "Army" is among the most ignorant and degraded classes. We read that, entering Scotland for the first time, two large congregations of the "lowest description" were gathered in Glasgow, and many of "the worst" were led to Christ. "In Lancashire large congregations of the roughest sort have been added to those already gathered in Manchester and Liverpool; and, in spite of the most violent ruffianism, many of the most desperate have been subdued by the power of God." In Nottingham and vicinity six distinct congregations were gathered from the public houses; in Cheltenham and Leamington many of "the rough and ignorant" were converted; the colliers of Dipton, Willington, and other places were reached, and "many signs and wonders were wrought in Jesus' name"; and the laborers of Bridlington, Lynn, Northampton, West Bromwich, and Jersey also fell as "glorious spoil before the furious attack directed against them." It is hoped that some among the French-speaking population of Jersey may be prepared for "an early descent on the Norman Coast." The Lord enabled the "Army" to add more than 50 districts to those previously occupied, and "valley after valley in South Wales has been so flooded with holy influences that the character of the whole population has been changed. The charge-sheets of police courts have been greatly reduced, the liquor traffic has almost suspended, and whole counties have been roused to spiritual concern." As showing the permanent character of the work, it is stated that during the year second or third stations were opened in 17 towns previously occupied. The "Army" encountered opposition of the most violent nature in some places. Several "officers" of the "Army" were imprisoned, and some were beaten and bruised and almost killed by mobs. Still, though the peculiarities of the work afford ample material for hostile comment, there were stronger and warmer commendations by the press than ever before. The report states that there are 125 corps and stations, and 179 officers wholly employed in the work. There were 4,000 voluntary speakers and 100,000 services were held. The contributions received amounted to $25,495, while the collections from the congregations reached $60,000. Some $40,000 a year is required to pay rents. A weekly paper, called *The War Cry*, is issued, which gives "the latest news of the war from all parts of the country."

....*The Tablet* notices *Sadlier's Catholic Directory* for 1880, which we have not yet received. The general summary of statistics are presented as follows: 12 archbishops, 55 bishops, 5,989 priests, 1,136 students in theological seminaries, 6,407 churches, 2,246 parochial schools, with 405,234 reported pupils, and a Catholic population of 6,143,222. Respecting the last item *The Tablet* says: It is "somewhat less than last year"; but it "does not show a decline, as some figures in the table last year were conjectures, which were deemed too high. This year, in all but one or two cases, the estimates are made by those in each diocese best fitted to form a safe and grounded opinion." The figures last year were 6,375,630; but there was an error, as we showed in footing up the column, which made the total just 200,000 too large. It should have been 6,175,630. This year the figures are 6,143,222, or about 32,000 less than the corrected total of last year. We are not sure but that actual count, instead of returns based "on a safe and grounded opinion," would reduce, next year, this large population still further. *The Tablet* intimates that the returns from parochial schools are fuller this year than usual, and gives these facts, culled from the *Directory*:

"On an average, one-fifteenth of the Catholic population is taught in Catholic schools. In actual number of schools Newark takes the lead, having 153, with 29,085 pupils in a population of 175,000, showing one in eight of the Catholics in the schools. New York returns the greatest number of pupils—33,466, in 83 schools, in a population of 600,000; but this is not up to the general average of the whole country. Cincinnati reports 140 schools, 25,406 pupils, in a population of 200,000; but Boston only 16 schools for 310,000 Catholics."

...It is estimated that there are church accommodations in Providence, R. I., for 75,000 of the 100,000 inhabitants of that city; but not more than 30,000, or not quite one-third, habitually attend public worship. The 45,000 who could attend church, and do not, "simply," says a correspondent of *The Examiner*, "dress, read, lounge, sleep, walk, talk, ride, visit, go down the river or over the hills, saunter about, and squander the sacred time. Not a few find corrupt places of resort, and mingle in vicious circles. Indeed, more drinking-places than churches are virtually open." Here is a problem for the churches to solve. Evidently, their duty is not done fully when they have provided pews for everybody. The question is: How to get the people to attend church? The same correspondent has been gathering statistics of churches and church edifices in Rhode Island, and he gives the following table:

Regular Baptists	59 churches,	62 edifices.
Free Will "	36 "	27 "
Christian "	11 "	10 "
Six Principle "	14 "	12 "
Sabbatarian "	7 "	7 "
Adventists	5 "	5 "
Episcopalians	44 parishes,	45 "
Methodists	39 churches,	39 "
Catholics	30 parishes,	50 "
Congregationalists	26 churches,	26 "
Universalists	8 societies,	7 "
Unitarians	5 "	5 "
Friends	18 meetings,	18 "
Presbyterians	2 churches,	2 "
Swedenborgians	2 "	2 "
Jews	1 con'gation,	2 "
Total	336 societies,	311 edifices.

We suppose that by the term "Christian Baptists" is meant the Christian Connection. This table shows that there is one church to every 836 people in the state; but it is estimated that not more than a fourth of the 260,000 population habitually attend church.

....The London Presbytery of the English Presbyterian Church has had a prolonged and animated discussion over an overture proposed by Dr. Donald Frazer permitting churches to choose pastors from any other Presbyterian church holding the Westminster Confession of Faith than the Free and U. P. Churches of Scotland and the Irish Presbyterian Church, with which relations are at present held. Dr. Dykes favored the overture. He said that there were 42 churches in the Presbyterian Alliance, and of these no less than 26 spoke the English tongue and held the Westminster Standards as their basis. Out of these 26 churches the English Church had selected only 3 with which to enter into close relationship, treating the ministers of the other 23 churches as though they were non-Presbyterian. Such a man as Dr. Patton, under the present plan, might have to wait months before he was admitted. Prof. Chalmers admitted that Dr. Frazer's overture was wise and catholic; but he thought that it would be best not to transmit the overture to the Synod at present, as it might wound the hearts of friends in the Free Church. His motion to postpone the matter was adopted.

....A missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, in Kansas, writes of his work among Indians and Negroes: "On a recent tour I found one Negro Sunday-school having for text-books only two primers, and supplied them, as also another further on, with Testaments, catechisms, and primers. At night I camped out at a stream, and slept before a fire, kindled against a fallen log, under the open sky. On the next Sunday, at Wewoka, a lady conducted a Sunday-school concert exercise, to show what our missionary work had helped them to do. A Negro girl presided at the organ and the opening hymn was sung by a quartette composed of two Indians and two Negroes. The walls of their school-house were hung with charts and mottoes. Fathers and mothers came to witness the examination, the mother's bringing their infants in their arms and having their heads adorned with handkerchiefs of bright colors. The children of the Sunday-school had bright faces and intelligent, contrasted with the faces of the untaught. The school is composed of Indians and Negroes."

...The Italian Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, which last year was forced, by lack of room and means, to transfer its services to Grace Chapel, has still plenty of encouragement to labor if it could open a church and Sunday-school. The missionary says there is a large attendance at the chapel every Sunday afternoon, and from thirty to fifty partake at the communion-table. "Every Sunday afternoon," he says, "the children of our Sunday-school, from whom we had to run away last summer for need of room and means, file up Broadway and the Bowery to the Italian services in Grace Chapel. Some are accompanied by their parents; some are all alone; some barefooted; some partly shod; some clean and well-dressed, in their Sunday clothes; some unwashed and in tatters; some rosy-cheeked, curly-haired, happy, and merry; others pale, emaciated, and dispirited. All bound to 14th Street."

....The English Congregational *Year Book* for 1880 shows that there are 246 Congregational churches in London and its suburbs, besides 85 missions and preaching stations. In England and Wales there are 2,909 churches, besides 1,339 branch churches and stations. The returns from Scotland, Ireland, and the islands of the British seas make up the total of 4,319, a number which is still further raised by colonial and foreign churches to 4,875, independently of the churches wholly under the supervision of the London Missionary Society. There are in the United Kingdom 2,718 pastors, and 480 students are in training for the ministry. The Church Aid and Home Missionary Society, the object of which is to aid poorly-paid ministers and extend the denomination, received for its first year $142,075.

....Recently the Rev. George Campbell created considerable excitement among his brethren of the Free Presbytery of Glasgow by giving notice of a motion for a committee of investigation into certain views advanced by Professor Candlish, in his address at the opening of the Glasgow Free Church College. The notice was received with indignation, and, on motion of Dr. Adams, a vote of censure was passed against Mr. Campbell for his unbrotherly action. Few know what Professor Candlish's heresy consists in.

....The St. James Protestant (State) Church, Berlin, has succeeded at last in getting a pastor, their third choice, Herr Werner, being approved by the Brandenberg Consistory. The first choice fell on Herr Hossbach, an advanced rationalist, and he was rejected by the Consistory therefor; and so for the same reason was the second candidate. It is alleged that Werner is also a rationalist, but of a more moderate class. The Consistory considered his distinct statement of doctrine in his published works satisfactory.

....The death is announced of the Rev. Gustav Alexy, a well-known missionary of this city. He was a native of Hungary and a graduate of the University of Milan. He came to this country in 1867, and did good missionary work among the Bohemians and Hungarians in this city. He gathered about 200 communicants, who comprise the Bohemian Presbyterian Church and have the use of a chapel of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

....The table of statistics of Baptists in the United States, which is published in advance of the Baptist *Year Book*, shows that there was a gain of about 30,000 members in 1879. The total of members—including, of course, the Southern Baptist churches, which are as really separate from the Northern churches as is the Methodist Church, South, from the Methodist Episcopal Church—is 2,133,044. There are 24,794 churches and 15,401 ministers.

....The Independent Catholic Church appears to be gaining strength. Mr. Felix O'Hare, said to be a young deacon from the Propaganda, Rome, was ordained last Sunday at Clarendon Hall, in this city, and we hear of a congregation of Independent Catholics in Boston.

....Father Hyacinthe has applied to the civil authorities for the use of the Church of the Assumption for his congregation, representing that his present church is too small and the rent too high. As Father Hyacinthe's church is not a state church, he will, doubtless, be compelled to provide for it, as the Free Protestant churches provide for themselves.

....Dr. Scudder's church, the Central Congregational, of Brooklyn, raised last year over $20,000 for pastor's salary and other expenses, and raised over $1,600 besides for special purposes. Since May 1st, 1871, the church raised, for all purposes, $351,975. There is now but a small debt to be paid.

....The Canada Conference of the English Primitive Methodist Church will celebrate this year the semi-centennial of the planting of the Church in Canada by special services and the raising of money for missionary operations, etc.

....The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, who have a general convention and benevolent boards, report for 1879 six associations and 37,017 members. They are increasing steadily.

....A parish priest of a large commune near Verviers, Belgium, states that since the struggle against the new school law began the parish has lost half its communicants.

....It is said that the revival meetings conducted by the Rev. Thomas Harrison, a Methodist evangelist, in Philadelphia, have resulted in over 800 conversions.

....The English Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund now amounts to $1,144,535, and over 300 circuits are yet to be heard from.

....The Southern Methodists are collecting money for a monument to Dr. Lovick Pierce, to be erected in Columbus, Ga.

....The Russian Church has 11,372 members in Alaska, exclusive of 200 in San Francisco.

Missions.

The February *Missionary Herald* contains an admirable article by the Rev. Henry Marden, of Marash, on the mission-field of the American Board in Central Turkey. Speaking of the motley character of the population and of the languages used, he says:

"The language of the Arabs is Arabic; the Koords speak Koordish; the Circassians, Russian; while many individuals of these classes speak also Turkish; but the Turcomans and Turks speak only Turkish, except in Aleppo and vicinity, where they speak Arabic. Yet all of these Moslems perform their religious services in the sacred Arabic. It is not considered essential that the Moslem understand the Arabic prayers he repeats five times a day! All the Christian sects have been so overshadowed by the Turks that they have, though unwillingly, learned their language. However, the Armenians generally, in their homes, speak the modern Armenian; but they conduct all their church services in the ancient Armenian. The Syrians speak the modern Syriac at home, Turkish in the street, and worship God in the ancient Syriac. No one doubts that Babel was somewhere in this vicinity."

The missionaries, however, learn only the Turkish, obtaining access to all classes by the use of that language. The Christian population is chiefly Armenian, and among the Armenians and other nominal Christians the American Board has chiefly labored in Turkey, for the condition of those churches has been a reproach to Christianity.

"The city of Aintab, 100 miles north of Antioch, furnishes a good illustration of the present condition of these Oriental cities in the character of its Moslem and Armenian population and the results of missionary work. In this city there are 30,000 Turks, all Moslems, with their sixty mosques, from whose lofty minarets their priests five times every day shout the call to prayer. There are 10,000 Armenian Christians, with their church edifice built centuries ago. They have their church service and Bible in the language of their ancestors, their priests and ceremonies, and have had them more than a thousand years. If you will look into their church as it appeared when the first American missionary visited the place, thirty years ago, you can form some estimate of the value of their Christian faith. There is an audience of perhaps a thousand men. The priest stands before the altar and reads the service from a prayer book in the ancient Armenian language, which is probably understood by no one in the audience, and possibly he himself merely repeats what he has memorized from some other priest. The people know when to bow, when to kneel, and when to cross themselves. They perform their part and the priest performs his; and at the close of the service the men come forward, kiss the sacred crosses on the huge Bible which none of them can read, cross themselves before the pictures of saints upon the walls, then hunt up their boots and shoes which they have left at the door (a thousand pairs of them), and go home. But where are the women and daughters? They are not allowed to enter the body of the house; but, closely wrapped in their white sheets from head to foot, they climb up the dark stone stairway to a narrow gallery, and sit behind a high lattice, where, unable to see or hear anything, they can only have a sociable by themselves. Such were the religious privileges of these 10,000 nominal Christians. There was deep moral and spiritual darkness, with very few rays of light."

The first missionary to Aintab was stoned out of the city, at the suggestion of an Armenian priest; but, for all that, some heard the Gospel, and a small church, then Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, etc. were organized. Now, after the lapse of thirty years, there are two mission churches, with 600 members and 2,000 enrolled adherents; two Sunday-schools, with about 1,500 scholars; and day schools, well attended. The churches and the schools are wholly supported by the people. When the mission was begun, there was but one woman in the city who could read. Now nearly every woman in the Protestant community can read the Bible for herself. The character of the Armenian religion has also been greatly improved. The walls of their churches are no longer covered with pictures; there is a service in Turkish, which all can understand; and the Bible from the Turkish Mission press is not only found in Armenian pulpits, but often in Armenian homes. Mr. Marden says the same evangelical influences which have affected Central Turkey have been at work in other parts of the Empire, so that there is hardly a city or town which has not its Protestant church and school. In Asia Minor there are more than 200 such places of worship. "The whole Turkish Empire is, indeed, starred all over with churches and schools, with Christian homes and family altars, each a center of life and light, sending out its sacred influences into the surrounding darkness."

....The American Board has had missions among the Indians for more than sixty years and has expended no less than $1,200,000 on this work. Its mission among the Dakotas is a flourishing one, having eight churches and 600 members, with 530 scholars in the schools. The members have organized a Dakota Home Missionary Society, for which collections are taken in the churches. Upward of $300 was given last year for the purposes of this Society.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 15th.

THE TONGUE AND THE TEMPER.—Matt. v. 33—48.

Notes.—"*By them of old time.*"—Rather, *to* them—*i.e.*, in the Mosaic law.——"*Forswear.*"—Swear falsely. This is forbidden in the Ninth Commandment and in Lev. xix, 12.——"*Swear not at all.*"—The reference is to the light use of oaths in conversation, not to the form of solemn oath in courts of law. Even in solemn asseverations in his Epistles, Paul felt justified in calling God to witness to the truth of what he said, which is an oath. This was always allowed. "Thou *shalt* swear by his name" is the command to the Jews in Deut. vi, 13, and x, 20.——"*Neither by Heaven.*"—The Jews made the distinction that an oath was sacred and binding if made on the name of God; but that if on what did not directly embrace the idea of God it was not binding. Our Saviour wishes to teach them that the sacredness is in the affirmation, not in the attestation. We must not make a false statement, even in the simplest language. Even "yea" and "nay," plain yes and no, should be as sacred to us as the most vehement oath. And, further, if we conceive that one can swear by certain things that are not sacred, we should remember that God is in everything—in Jerusalem, as well as in the temple; in the altar, as well as in the gift upon it.——"*An eye for an eye.*" Ex. xxi, 24, 25.——"*Turn to him the other also.*—We must not imagine that universal non-resistance is here commanded. Our Saviour allowed his disciples to carry swords, to defend themselves against robbers. Peter had one in the Garden of Gethsemane. We hear of two carried by our Saviour's party when he told them directly that they might go armed. There is no reference here to the use of force in civil law. That is expressly allowed in the New Testament. But a kindly, forgiving spirit is commanded.——"*Coat,*" "*cloak.*"—The inner and the outer garments. It is better to yield both garments than to exercise a litigious spirit.——"*Compel thee to go a mile.*"—This refers to constraint, especially by the government, impressing service.——"*Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy.*"—The "neighbor" was the Jew, or the proselyte, in their estimation, as opposed to Gentiles. There is in the law of Moses no special command to hate one's enemies; but this was regarded as implied in the command to love one's neighbors and to destroy utterly the hostile nations.——"*Love your enemies.*"—Two clauses have been added from the marginal notes to the text by transcribers of v. 44. It should read: "But I say unto you, Love your enemies and pray for them which persecute you."——"*The publicans.*"—The class of tax-collectors which was most hated, because of the exactions which they forced upon the people.

Instruction.—Christ teaches that our simple word is sacred. Children should be taught that they must be careful not to allow even the slightest deviation from the truth. Don't say that a thing occurred by one window, when it was by another. That is a lie. Do not try to deceive. Be frank and tell the full truth to all that have a right to know it.

It is true that it would be worse to tell a lie when you are calling God to witness that you are telling the truth; but that does not make it right to lie in plain language. It is useless and foolish to try to strengthen our language by asseverations. If we have a good character for truth, we shall not need to use them. When a child says "It *is* so, really; just as true as I live and breathe," that is, in fact, a confession that he often does tell lies.

The command not to resist evil is one of the hardest in the Bible. When one attacks us, it is very easy to strike back angrily. Christ does not here mean to forbid self-defense against robbers; but that we should be very slow to get in a quarrel. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong.

The Old Testament was not a complete, final expression of the goodness of God. It had to be accommodated to the capacities of the people to whom it was given and the prophets through whom it was given. But there are abundant proofs of the duty of forgiveness and gentleness in the Old Testament.

We often imagine it is excuse enough, if we feel harshly toward any one, to say he abused us or was cross to us. But that is the very reason why we should be especially careful *not* to feel so to them nor to retaliate. It is just these people that Christ tells us to love.

If God can be kind to all, having no hatred toward the wicked, giving them all the mercies of his hand, certainly we can do the same.

There is no golden text in the Bible more precious than this: "Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." It includes all our duty, with the great reason for it, the authority of God, and the great example of it, God himself, uttered by the mouth of Jesus, who came to teach us the Father.

News of the Week.

In Maine the Fusion legislature adjourned on the 28th ult., "to meet," as was resolved, "on the 1st of August next. On the 29th ult. twenty-nine Fusionists took their seats in the state-house legislature. Quiet and order are believed to have been permanently restored. The New York Republican state committee has issued a call for a state convention to be held at Utica, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention, which will meet at Chicago, June 2d.

....The Extreme Left of the French Senate nominated for the vacant life senatorship Dr. Paul Broca, the great anthropologist. He was opposed, on account of Darwinian tendencies, by the more conservative Republicans, who nominated M. Bertoland, a well-known advocate. Broca received most votes, but three less than an absolute majority. The election was accordingly postponed.

....Commissioner Hayt was dismissed by a letter, the whole of which is as follows: "It has become my duty to inform you that the public interest demands a change in the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and that your further services in that office are dispensed with. Very respectfully, C. Schurz, *Secretary.*"

....The International Conference on Arctic Exploration recently decided, at its session in Hamburg, not to send a fresh expedition to the North Pole at present. It advocates the gradual establishment of a chain of stations toward the Arctic regions.

....It is said that one of the main subjects to be presented by the English Government for legislation at the coming session of Parliament will be a bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture and for the simplification of land transfer.

....The strength of the German army on a peace footing, as shown by the military budget of 1880-81, is 17,227 officers and 401,659 men. This does not include the projected increase to re-enforce the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine.

....Fears are entertained that the White River Indians will again make trouble. Governor Pitkin has been asked to furnish military protection for the exposed settlements.

....The French Chamber of Deputies rejected, by a vote of 322 to 163, the motion of Louis Blanc to abrogate all laws restricting the right of public meeting or to form associations.

....It is reported that certain eminent lawyers are of the opinion that the Poncas' title to thirty thousand acres of land under the treaty of 1865 is good in law.

....Russia has decided to increase the number of her peace and war forces; the latter by one hundred and fifty thousand men.

....Gov. Pitkin has been giving the House Committee on Indian Affairs a detailed account of the Ute troubles.

....The Japanese tariff makes discriminations against American, as compared with English commerce.

....John Bright proposes a government commission to buy up Irish land, and sell it to tenants on time.

....The Emperor William will open the coming session of the Prussian Parliament in person.

COMMON COLDS.—Every one is practically familiar with common colds—the chilliness and shivering, the dullness and languor, the soreness of the throat, pain in the head, and stuffed nostrils. We would recommend a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Cough Balsam.* A safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy. Full directions on each bottle. Small bottles 25 cents.

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 29.

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The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, February 5th, 1880.

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"IS LIBERALISM A FAILURE?"

IT is not we that ask the question; but one of the editors of *The Index*, the best of all the Liberal—that is (we do not use the term offensively), infidel papers. She writes in view of the fact that the great mass of the Liberal leagues, which Mr. Abbot had done more than any other man to organize, have gone off in defense of the free circulation of writings declared indecent by the courts. She finds her private correspondence with Liberals full of expressions of discouragement.

"'I am too much disgusted with Liberalism,' writes one, 'to talk about it temperately. I consider *organized* Liberalism a miserable failure. Any Liberalism worthy of the name is yet a thing of the future.' Another says: 'I feel pained and disgusted, week after week, with reading the lies, slanders, ridicule, and narrow conceptions with which our papers are filled.' . . . 'I despair of any improvement in our time, to any great extent. By evolution other generations will be wiser and cleaner, I know; but now the outlook is not encouraging.' Another writes: 'I am disgusted all through with things Liberal, and wish the lightning would strike me into whatever is beyond this vale of hypocrisy, cowardice, and lies. What can be done? To me all is dark and dreary.' Another, whom the writer in *The Index* seems to point out as Col. Higginson, says:

"'Yes, the line is being drawn between Liberalism and licentiousness; but how many will be found on the right side of that line? Time will show; and let us take time. I think, if possible, that the best thing to do is for the 'sheep' to go into retreat, while the 'goats' are rampant; to pull down our signs, withdraw our names, and—do nothing. What if we should die, being members of the Liberal League, and go to judgment? If asked if we were members of that body, what could we say? If we owned it, we should be treated as free-lovers, communists, and no better than tramps.'"

We are not surprised at this feeling of discouragement and disgust. The lines have been drawn between the sheep and the goats in the Liberal ranks, and the goats are in an overwhelming majority. Can we tell why?

The reason is this: Christianity differs from Liberalism in that it preaches self-abnegation, consecration to God, unselfish love to man, the strictest morality, and then offers infinite motives thereto, founded on hope, fear, gratitude, and the example of God incarnate on earth. It teaches with authority; it assumes to know; and then it applies the most tremendous impulses from every possible direction that can be applied to the human will. Its devotees are pledged men. They have promised to live the life of Christ, and if they fail they are perjured to their vows, and in their own belief liable to the pains of Hell forever.

These supreme motives Liberalism cannot, in the nature of things, whether its doctrines be true or not, supply to its supporters. It is almost inevitable that, while a few of its number may be actuated by the loftiest devotion in consecrating their lives, as some of them do, to philanthropic labor, they will always be in a very small minority. Liberalism organized and open to everybody that holds its negations is sure to be composed of "goats." The sheep will find themselves in bad company. This organizations can hardly be anything else than a "miserable failure." Their decent papers, like *The Index* and *The Religio-Philosophical Journal*, will have to use the best part of their energies in fighting their own side. Why, Christianity, with all its motives and pledges, has hard work to keep up a fair average of membership even though its churches are, like Mr. Abbot's new League, a picked secession from the ungodly world. This new League has come out from the other, as the churches come out from the world. Its members are "a peculiar people," selected, like the members of the Church, on moral grounds; and we commend to them the fight which they have on their hands against immorality, and we pledge them the hearty sympathy of our similar secession. We hope that, with what motives they can muster, they will not "go into retreat," nor "do nothing"; but will fight the good fight of works, while we are fighting the good fight of faith.

THE THREE OPINIONS.

OPINION No. 1 of the Supreme Court of Maine, in answer to a series of questions gotten up by Governor Garcelon's lawyer, informed the Governor that his method of counting the votes cast for members of the legislature was illegal and virtually fraudulent, because it defeated and reversed the clearly-expressed will of the people. Governor Garcelon, nevertheless, declined to profit by this information, coming from the highest judicial authority of the state. The Democratic and Greenback conspirators shouted to him "Go ahead!" and he went ahead, refusing to revoke the summonses illegally issued to men who did not appear to be elected, and also refusing to issue summonses to men who did not appear to be elected. He asked the opinion of the Supreme Court; and when he obtained it he treated it with contempt and defiance. The immediate consequence was that a legislature was organized, which was no legislature at all, except in mere pretense, because organized in defiance of law and against the electoral rights of the people. This bogus legislature went through the form of choosing a governor, and did choose Mr. Smith, the Greenback candidate, who was no governor at all, because not elected by a body having the right to choose a governor.

Opinion No. 2 of the same Court, in answer to questions submitted by the legislature, as organized by the Republicans, and in both houses containing a quorum of members who had been summoned by Governor Garcelon, or who, by the returns were shown to have been elected, confirmed the legal validity of this organization, and declared the legislature, as thus organized, to be the legislature of the State of Maine. Under the sanction of this opinion, the legislature then proceeded to choose Mr. Davis for governor, who was the Republican candidate for the office, and, as compared with each of the other candidates, had received a large plurality of the popular votes. This action, according to Opinion No. 2, has the sanction of law, and is not, as such, vitiated by any technical defects. Consequently, Mr. Davis, having been sworn into office, is the governor of the State of Maine, and the legislature choosing him is the legislature of that state.

Opinion No. 3, given in answer to questions put by the so-called Fusion legislature, while reaffirming both of the previous opinions, informed the gentlemen who were undertaking to run this unlawful machine that the Court could not, even by implication, assume that under the constitution they had any right to ask the questions, any more than a debating club, or that it was under any constitutional obligation to answer them, any more than if they had been proposed by a band of wild Indians. The Court, however, concluded not to stand upon its official dignity; but to tell these men that, under its constitution, Maine could have but one legislature, and that, as organized, they did not constitute that legislature, or any part of it, their pretended organization never having had a legal quorum of members elected by the people. The assumed quorum was secured by counting in persons who had not been elected, and counting out others who had been elected. Opinion No. 3 was the finishing judicial blow to one of the foulest conspiracies in our political history.

The Supreme Court of Maine and General Chamberlain—the one giving judicial opinions and the other holding society in the *status quo* until the proper legal authority could get the reins into its hands and assert its presence—have been of eminent service to that state in guarding it, on the one hand, against revolution, under the pretended forms of law, and, on the other, in preventing an actual collision of arms. Maine has very narrowly escaped one or the other of these results. The conspirators, having the advantage in the outset, supposed that they had bagged their prize, and came very near getting the machinery of the government into their hands. Had they succeeded, then there would have been no alternative except that of submission or fighting. Either would have been a serious evil, and the only question would have been as to which would be the greatest evil. Fortunately, both of these evils have been avoided. The legally expressed will of the people has prevailed, and the thieves who meant to steal a state government have their reward in the just contempt of public sentiment. There ought in every state to be some provision of law for the punishment of such iniquity.

The Democrats and the Greenbackers who constituted the Fusion legislature, and the most of whom had solemnly declared that they would stick together, no matter what might be the opinion of the Supreme Court, last week concluded to adjourn until the first Wednesday of next August. Mr. Smith, the Fusion governor-elect, immediately left for home, to attend to his lumbering business. This was probably an indirect way of backing down and dissolving the illegal organization. Had the Fusionists continued their sessions as a legislature, it would have been the duty of Governor Davis to issue his proclamation warning them to desist; and, if they had not, in obedience thereto, dispersed, it would then have been his duty to enforce the proclamation by the police of the state. They have saved him this necessity. There is no probability that they will ever meet again under the pretense of being a legislature. Should they do so, prompt dispersion will be the remedy. Those entitled to seats in the true legislature must now claim and occupy them, or their seats will undoubtedly be declared vacant and a new election ordered to fill the vacancies. If the plan, as we strongly suspect was the fact, was besides stealing the state government, also to grab the electoral vote of Maine for the Presidency, next fall, then the whole plot has come to an inglorious end. Greeebackism is a transient delusion, that will soon be nowhere; and the Democracy of Maine has made itself infamous, not only in that state, but everywhere else. It is a defeated and blasted party for at least the next twenty years.

WORK FOR TEMPERANCE MEN.

IF we must have license laws, and not a prohibitory law, it is something to thank God for that there are a few such men as Chancellor Crosby, in this city, and Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, in Norwich, Conn., who are willing to take upon themselves the thankless task of holding the authorities responsible for the character of the persons to whom licenses are granted. Dr. Crosby's Society for the Prevention of Crime is doing a noble work in resisting applications from improper parties, and in denouncing those who have violated their pledges of office in granting licenses to keepers of brothels and disreputable groggeries.

We have not read for a long time a more healthful or a more terribly severe speech than that made by Dr. L. W. Bacon, in Norwich, in denunciation of the selectmen who had issued the following license and others like it:

"STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
"TOWN OF NORWICH, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, *To Wit:*

"*Whereas*, William M. Green has applied to the board of commissioners of this county for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, ale, lager-beer, and Rhine wine, at No. 3 Ferry Street, in this county, and a copy of this application has been lodged and kept on file with the clerk of this town, subject to public inspection, at least two weeks prior hereto; now, therefore, we the undersigned, being a majority of the board of selectmen of said town, having made due inquiry and investigation in the matter, do hereby recommend the said William M. Green to said board of commissioners as a suitable and fit person to be licensed for said purpose."

Now in this case it is in evidence that William M. Green is a notorious keeper of a notorious house of ill fame. The selectmen told a falsehood when they had investigated his character and found him "a suitable and fit person to be licensed." The contrary was town talk. There were other men and women licensed who were just as unfit to be trusted with the privilege—ex-convicts, notorious drunkards; and they were licensed, notwithstanding the opposition of members of the Reform Club of Norwich.

What has happened in Norwich and New York happens almost everywhere; and we would that in every place the disgraceful abuse of the privileges of law might be withstood by other patriotic citizens. It is no good policy for temperance men to sit down and fold their hands because they have not as good a law as they want. Let them make the most of what they have. They are not likely to get a better law until they make liquor-selling disreputable by executing the present laws. These present laws are a great deal better than their execution. Under the worst laws the mean, low-lived business of promiscuous liquor-selling can be greatly limited, and reform clubs all over the country can hardly be in better business than to attempt the suppression of the corner groggeries. A great deal more hearty denunciation of the selectmen and commissioners who grant licenses, calling them by name, as Dr. Bacon calls by name O. P. Avery and Captain Potter, would help a great deal. Whose business is it, reader, to start a reform club in your town?

A NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL FUND.

THE bill of Senator Hoar, last week introduced into the Senate of the United States, provides that the net proceeds of the public lands and of patents, and all sums repaid to the United States by railroad corporations, either as principal or interest, upon any loans of money, or credit, or bonds loaned to them or paid for their use, or guaranteed for them by the United States, shall be forever set apart for the education of the people. One-half of the moneys thus accruing each year is to be invested in four-per-cent. bonds of the United States, and the fund thus created is to be known as the National Educational Fund. One-half of the net proceeds of the public lands, together with the income from this fund, is to be distributed annually, upon

certain conditions, among the several states and territories, including the District of Columbia, according to their population between the ages of four and twenty-one years, with the provision that for the first ten years the distribution shall be according to the ratio of the illiteracy of their respective populations, as shown by the last preceding census of the United States.

These provisions contemplate no direct management of education by the General Government. This is left to the states and territories, to be conducted under their own local regulations. All that is proposed is to supply the means in the way of supplementary aid from the sources specified.

The conditions of receiving aid from this fund are these: 1. That the receiving state or territory shall have made provision by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of six and sixteen years. 2. That it shall have applied all moneys by it received under the law, in accordance with its intention. 3. That it shall make an annual report of its school system, setting forth all the statistics in regard to the same. These conditions being complied with, then each state or territory, including the District of Columbia, is entitled to its appropriate annual apportionment from the fund. Careful provisions are made to guard the fund against any misapplication or perversion to other uses.

The purpose of this bill we heartly approve; and, so far as we can see, it is wisely drawn for the attainment of its end. It assumes that the American people, though divided into states and territories, are, nevertheless, one people, and that, as such, they have a common interest in popular education throughout all parts of the United States. For the first ten years those states and territories in which illiteracy is most prevalent would receive proportionately a larger part of the aid; and after this period the distribution would be on the basis of population between certain ages. The more intelligent portions of the country can afford, for the sake of the common good, to yield this temporary advantage to those portions less advanced in educational culture. The Southern states are in this respect far behind the Northern and most of the Western states, and for the time being they would draw most largely, in proportion to population, upon the fund. We do not object to this feature of the bill.

If Senator Hoar's bill needs to be modified, to make it more effective, then let this be done; but the end he seeks is certainly worthy of the serious attention of every member of Congress. Nothing is so certain to guarantee the perpetuity of our republican system, and at the same time bless the whole country with good laws, wisely and well administered, as to elevate the character of the people by a thorough and widely-diffused system of education. This, while abridging crime and guarding against popular disorders, will make intelligent voters, and such voters will be sure to take care of the body politic.

Editorial Notes.

We do not desire to prolong a personal controversy. It will hardly be necessary to publish in full an article received from Col. E. C. Kemble, in reply to Secretary Schurz. We give all that is essential. He says:

"I challenged him, in a recent number of your paper, to make good his assertion that I had 'repeatedly,' 'in very urgent language,' called for troops to remove them, and that my 'demand was through the Indian Office, and the Interior Department communicated to the Secretary of War,' and that he 'could give many extracts' from my letters showing my 'urgency and anxiety in this respect.' He replies by quoting *from a sing's letter* written by me at the Ponca Agency, in which I apprised the Department that I had summoned from the nearest military post a small force, to protect life and property, menaced by a portion of the tribe; and from a second letter, which simply recites the contents of the first and nothing more; and, lastly, from a third letter, *written in Washington, at the request of the Department* (which facts he does not deem necessary to mention), after I had started the willing portion of the tribe on their southern journey, and in which letter I express my opinion that the refractory portion of the tribe had better be turned over to the War Department. Where are the 'urgent,' 'anxious,' 'repeated' 'demands through the Indian Office, Interior Department, to the Secretary of War' for troops in all this? Here is a passage from the Washington letter quoted by Mr. Schurz, which seems to be necessary in this connection.

"'I arrived here this morning, and after a conference with you, from which I gather that the intention of the Department to remove these Indians to the Indian Territory remains unchanged, I am of the opinion, etc.'

Mr. Schurz commenced by stating that 'the Poncas were grievously wronged by their removal to the Indian Territory,' and that 'the present Administration, when it came into power, did all that was in its power to remedy the wrong.' I have shown that the removal was accomplished under the present Administration and by the present Secretary of the Interior. When he affected surprise and ignorance at this, and sought to place the responsibility upon his subordinates, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and myself, I cited from the official record to show that during the two months of his administration, in which the final work of their removal was going on, all the facts were brought before him by both Commissioner Smith and myself. Lastly, he seeks to convey the impression that I importuned the Department for troops, was very 'anxious'—meaning very much frightened, I suppose—when the letter which he quotes shows that I had not once called upon the Department for military aid; that I had expressly disclaimed the intention to use force in pressing the removal; that when the lives and property of the Indians who had elected to go to the Indian Territory were threatened by the opposition party, I brought troops to the Agency, by my own authority, without asking the Department; and that these were the only troops invoked by me in performing my share of the work at the Ponca Agency. My letter, written in Washington, after my work at the Agency was concluded, was not a call for troops to aid *me;* but a recommendation, for reasons which I believed then, and still believe, to have been sound and just, that the refractory portion of the tribe should be turned over to the War Department.

"NEW YORK, Jan. 28th, 1880."

THE Hon. A. C. Barstow, of Providence, R. I., chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has been charged with using his official position in securing profitable Government contracts. Our acquaintance with Mr. Barstow for twenty-five years or more led us to disbelieve this damaging statement the moment it appeared in print. His denial is perfectly satisfactory. The New York agent of the Barstow Stove Co., of Providence, offered stoves, which were advertised for, at prices below wholesale and far below any others offered. The following, from a statement by Mr. Barstow, is all that could be desired by his most intimate friends, or the thousands who know him by reputation as worthy of all confidence.

"Mr. Barstow desires the reader to understand:

"*First.* That this thing was not done in a corner. It was open and was square and manly. All the interest I had in the matter was known to the Committee—the slightest interest possible.

"*Second.* That the wares stood upon their own merit; that the award was made on the recommendation of an expert inspector, whom I never knew, saw, or conferred with, directly or indirectly, and by the purchasing committee, of which General Fiske was one, and with which I do not act in this award or this class of awards.

"*Third.* That the Government got wares nice enough for the White House at less prices than very much inferior goods were ever bought by it or offered to it.

"*Fourth.* That, while the Government has been well served, I have not received any pecuniary advantage from any contract with it.

"*Fifth.* That, if I erred in consenting to a bid being made by the selling agent of a corporation in which I am a stockholder, it was from patriotic feeling, rather than from a desire for or expectation of pecuniary gain."

THE close approach of the profane, the disgusting, and the ridiculous in ritualism is more often seen, perhaps, in the practical consequences of the doctrine of the "real presence" than in any other. The very notion of early communion, as insisted upon by our ritualizing friends, is one that cannot easily be put into words without apparent profanity. It is that the bread is the Lord's body, the wine his blood, and that the Lord's body must not be mixed in the stomach with less sacred food. One can, however, mix the profane food afterward with the sacred, if the latter is allowed the right of precedence. Since the hubbub raised in England over the fact that the Lord's body in the form of a consecrated wafer, had been surreptitiously stolen and made an exhibit in a court of law—an offense expiated by extraordinary services and holy sacraments—there has nothing occurred more grotesque than an affair in the workhouse in the little parish of Horsham, in Sussex, England. The "priest," the Rev. J. F. Cole, was administering the sacrament to several sick and aged people, when one of them, on receiving the cup, spilt a considerable quantity on her apron. The celebrant was horrified, and, imagining that water could never sufficiently cleanse what had been so sanctified, he carefully cut out the part that had received the wine and reverently burned it. But this was not the end of the matter. The master of the workhouse, who felt himself responsible for its property, made complaint to the guardians of the institution that its property—*item*, an apron—had been maliciously injured by the chaplain; and he is likely to be compelled to make good the destruction, and will be lucky if he gets off so easy. But the Rev. J. F. Cole has made himself a martyr and a hero among his fellow-ritualists.

WE are glad to give place to the following note from President Bartlett:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

"In your last issue your editor and my good friend, Dr. Ward, singularly mistakes, and, therefore, misstates my position on a point too important to be passed in silence. In his article on 'Evolution and Christianity,' he says: 'President Bartlett takes the same hazardous position in the last *Princeton Review*, trying to show that there cannot be a single historical error in the New Testament.' He will excuse me for saying I did no such thing. I most expressly disavowed that whole method of reasoning by *a priori* considerations and postulates, and called for 'a simple appeal to facts,' a treatment of 'the question simply as matter of evidence' (p. 24). So I treated it throughout, showing what were the declarations and actual procedures of the writers; that, while apparently claiming that all their positive statements were true and proceeding on that basis, they had not, in fact, been convicted of error. I said that, if we were warranted to hold no more than correctness in the facts directly involved in their religious teachings, 'we must be content to rest here' (p. 40). I argued, however, that *facts* did not require us to rest in such a position, which I incidentally showed to be difficult and embarrassing; but might rise to 'the comfortable persuasion that whatever they declare to be true is thoroughly trustworthy.' I refuted alleged objections of fact; and my result was the careful statement that, before surrendering that view, 'we shall wait till the proof comes.' I have never been unwise enough to say that 'if a single scientific [or historical] error could be found in the Bible then it can have no religious authority.'- And as for saying what 'there cannot be' in it, I leave that style of reasoning to the 'philosophers'—the positivists and rationalists.

"S. C. BARTLETT."

The statement that President Bartlett tried to show that there "*cannot*" be a single historical error in the New Testament was not based so much on his argument that no such errors can be found as on the fact that he declares, in opposition to Professor G. P. Fisher, that Christ's own promises "did guarantee both these things, 'impeccability of judgment and memory.'" This he applies to the inspiration of the Evangelists. When President Bartlett argues that it would put us in "an awkward dilemma," "a *reductio ad absurdum*," as in "a house divided against itself," if we allow that there are errors of fact in an inspired Bible; that "correct statements were secured by a control" "not mechanical, but 'dynamical' and effectual," and that "to abandon this would be to give up the doctrine of a sure Divine guidance in their teachings," he seemed to convey the idea that *a priori*—at least, as far *a priori* as Christ's promises—"there *cannot* be a single historical error in the New Testament." We are pleased to see that he denies that he holds this position. And yet, on reading his article, we find it hard to believe that he holds the alternative position that possibly there are historical errors in the New Testament.

IT looks as if the Democratic leaders in Congress had not yet got quite enough of their effort to coerce the President. The Deficiency Bill reported in the House of Representatives, appropriating $600,000 to pay the marshals of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, contains the following proviso: "But no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any compensation, fees, or expenses of marshals or deputy marshals for services rendered in connection with registrations or elections under any of the provisions of Title 28 of the Revised Statutes of the United States." No such services were or will be rendered during the fiscal year specified; and, hence, the unnecessary proviso has no pertinency to any end, unless it be to show what the Democrats mean to attempt during the fiscal year commencing with the 1st of July, 1880, in the course of which will occur the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States and of members of the next House of Representatives. To this election the Federal election laws will be applicable; and the indications are that the Democrats, being unable to repeal these laws, will again try to defeat their operation by refusing the proper appropriation for their execution. They have once tried the pluck of the President on this point, and found it not a paying business. If they try it again, we have no doubt that they will be confronted with the same pluck, and be entangled in a dilemma of their own creation. The Democratic objection to the Federal election laws is that they are adapted to prevent fraud, especially in large cities.

THE experience of Maine, through the manipulations and intended fraud of Governor Garcelon & Co., shows the importance of the greatest official care and exactitude on the part of those who are intrusted with the duty of receiving the votes of the people, and then counting them and making the proper returns thereof. The purpose of the law is so to regulate this process as to secure the highest certainty that the will of the voters will be faithfully registered. The process itself has many details, and is for the most part committed to plain and simple men, not familiar with all the technicalities of the subject. It has, hence, become a general rule of courts that, when the will of the people is clearly indicated, minor irregularities in the process of conducting an election and making up the returns shall not be regarded as invalidating the election. It was on this ground, in part, that the Supreme Court of Maine condemned the course pursued by Governor Garcelon and his Council, whose design was to defeat the well-known will of the people, on the pretense of executing the laws. There were minor irregularities which gave a color of law to this pretense, and the conspirators seized upon this fact to serve their own partisan purposes. The lesson to be derived is that the laws should be made as simple and as easily apprehensible as possible, and that inspectors of election should seek scrupulously to comply with them in their minutest details. We trust that the warning given by the experience of Maine will not be lost upon the country in the next presidential election. The procedure should in every state, and at every stage, be so absolutely in conformity with law as to leave no open questions on this ground. Both of the great parties, if honest, will endeavor to secure this result.

THE House of Representatives last week, by the decisive vote of 175 yeas to 62 nays, passed the resolution of Congressman Kelley which declares that the negotiation of a commercial treaty by the President fixing rates of duties on foreign goods imported into the United States, is an infraction of the Constitution and an invasion of the prerogatives of the House. We referred to this question last week, and then briefly gave our reasons for favoring the resolution of Mr. Kelley. It is true that the House of Representatives is not the expounder of the Constitution, except for the purposes of its own legislative action, and that even then its exposition is not final. We presume, however, that this decisive vote will prevent the President from negotiating any commercial treaty with France changing the rate of duties on imported French goods without providing in the treaty itself that it shall not take effect until it has obtained the sanction of Congress. Such a provision was inserted in the commercial treaty with the Hawaiian Islands and should be inserted in every treaty that changes the revenue laws of the United States. The taxing power belongs to Congress, and all bills for raising revenue by taxation must originate in the House of Representatives, and the President should either make no treaties that relate to the raising of revenue or he should provide in the treaties themselves that they shall not become operative until they have obtained the approval of Congress. It is only in this way that he can, in the exercise of the treaty power, avoid a conflict with the legislative department of the Government.

....Dr. C. N. Sims lays the foundation this week, in an introductory article, for a discussion next week of the various plans proposed for modifying the Methodist Itinerancy. He shows that the Church is coming to see that the itinerancy would be a better rule if it admitted of some exceptions in pastoral work. We are happy to add the name of Chancellor E. O. Haven, D.D., LL.D., of Syracuse University, to the list of writers in this series. Dr. Haven has strong convictions on the subject and his articles will be highly valued.

....It is impossible to take a bit of satisfaction in reading the reports of the trial of Mr. Demond, the treasurer, through whom the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society lost so many thousand dollars. The auditor did not examine the securities, and the trustees did not know what were the investments, and now the most guilty man cannot be convicted. Perhaps it is about time for the business men

to retire, and the much-abused clergymen to take their hand at administering the funds.

....Henry Kiddle, the late New York superintendent of public schools, certainly meant nothing irreverent when he replied, to the objection that it is putting the angels into an undignified attitude to imagine them taking up their time with spirit-rappings, that our Saviour says: "Behold I stand at the door and knock." But if Jesus had had nothing better to say than these "spirits," when they knock, the world would not now be worshiping him.

....*The Nation* says that "outside Ezra Abbot, who is otherwise engaged, there is little doubt that the best Hebraists to be had in this country, and by far the best, are Jews." We have never before heard the learned Ezra Abbot classed among Hebraists at all, much less as a pre-eminent one; and the evidence is not accessible that the best Hebraists in the country are Jews. The best rabbinic scholars, doubtless, are.

....The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., has published, under the title of "An Appeal to the Presbytery of Brooklyn," a speech which he had written, but accidentally lost the opportunity of delivering to the Presbytery, in the matter of his father's request for "a judicial investigation," with which the Presbytery did not see fit to comply. We think the better way for both father and son is to let the whole matter pass out of notice as speedily as possible.

....The Supreme Court of Missouri holds that the statute enacted by the legislature of that state authorizing the police in St. Louis to seize gambling-tables and devices used for gambling, and making it the duty of the president of the police to cause them to be publicly destroyed, is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it deprives the owners of their property without due process of law. This nullifies a law that was intended to secure a good end.

....It has been proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to provide that "no citizen shall will, bequeath, or devise to any one legatee property or money exceeding in value fifty thousand dollars, or an annuity exceeding sixty per cent. thereof." The Boston *Journal* suggests an improvement, to the effect that "no citizen shall die who is unable to leave fifty thousand dollars to each of his legal heirs."

....We are glad to add our endorsement to the appeal of Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman, quoted in Mary Clemmer's letter, for aid for suffering Ireland. We would much rather give in this way than through Mr. Parnell. Sister Clare begs that Protestants, as well as Catholics, may be asked for subscriptions. Mrs. Sherman will be responsible that they will be forwarded and properly expended.

....The Catholic clergy of Cincinnati are making strenuous efforts to prevent the sale of any church property for the payment of Archbishop Purcell's debts. So far, at least, as the money represented by these debts produced the property, which we understand to be the fact on an extensive scale, then simple equity demands that the property should be held liable for the debts.

....The Pittsburgh *Advocate* thinks Pennsylvania has been overlooked, in that nobody from that state has been named for the Methodist episcopate. It inquires: "Isn't there a preacher in Pennsylvania whose name is W. H. Warren?" We answer, promptly: No. There is, we believe, a man in Philadelphia whose name is H. W. Warren, and an excellent man he is.

....Half of the judges of the Supreme Court of Maine are, it is stated, graduates of Bowdoin College. We have not seen it stated that the Chief-Justice, John Appleton, is the son of old President Appleton, of Bowdoin. He is now over eighty years old, we believe, still in his full mental vigor, and so little of a politician that he has never been to Washington in all his life.

....A number of men in Hudson, in this state, created a fund, by contributing $100 each, to be equally divided among them at the end of the year, with the provision that whoever should be proved to have used profane language in the course of the year should forfeit his right to withdraw any part of the money. This is one way to stop swearing.

....The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, a stalwart Republican paper, takes strong ground against any scheme for changing the plan of choosing presidential electors; not because the present plan is the best one, but because it is inexpedient to change it at this time. We are in hearty accord with the *Eagle* on this point.

....Governor St. John, of Kansas, estimates that since last April at least sixteen thousand colored emigrants have arrived in that state, and expects that the number will be largely increased in the course of the current year. If the South desires to stop this movement, it must remove the causes that lead to it.

....It is said that Mr. Hotchkiss, the obstinate twelfth juror in the Hayden trial, always votes against the majority. Those who knew him predicted that the jury would not agree upon any verdict. There are some such men in the world, and they make not a little trouble for themselves and others.

....The legislature of Maine has adopted a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution of that state so that a plurality of votes, instead of an absolute majority, will be sufficient to elect a governor. The experience of Maine shows the proposed change to be eminently wise.

....A correspondent sends us an extract from Prof. F. L. Patton's treatise on "Inspiration," published in 1869, to show that he held then, as now, that the historical credibility of the Bible, apart from a doctrine of inspiration, is a sufficient support for Christianity to rest upon.

....Colored men edit six newspapers in North Carolina, three in Louisiana, two in Tennessee, and the same number in Texas, and in Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi one each. This shows progress since the abolition of slavery.

....Senator Beck does not believe in the constitutionality of legal-tender notes, and is, nevertheless, opposed to withdrawing from these notes the legal-tender property. The Senator is beautifully consistent with himself.

....The Fusionists of Maine, now that their conspiracy has collapsed, are making their appearance and taking their seats in the legal legislature of that state. This is just as we expected.

.... In the two houses of the Louisiana legislature there are 134 members, and only 13 of them are Republicans. So much for bulldozing in that state.

....Groverism in Oregon, in 1876–77, and Garcelonism in Maine, in 1879–80, do not make a very respectable record for the Democratic party.

....Mr. Hayt's removal from the office of Indian Commissioner seems to give great satisfaction to everybody, and was, doubtless, wise.

Publisher's Department.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case, No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

DICTIONARIES.

WE regret exceedingly the delay experienced by many of our subscribers in receiving the Dictionaries ordered by them, and thank them for the patience with which they have waited. We urged our friends to send in their orders early, in order to avoid the great rush during the last days of December; but many delayed, and the consequence is, Messrs. Lippincott & Company have fallen greatly behind in shipping the Dictionaries. We have just received from them the following letter, which will satisfy our friends that everything is being done for them possible:

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8th, 1880.

"In reply to your's of yesterday, we would say that we are doing all we possibly can to fill your orders for Worcester's Dictionary. We have sent a postal-card to all the persons whose names you forwarded to us, assuring them that their copies will be supplied in the shortest possible time. We are now delivering to your subscribers about fifty copies per day, and at this rate we will require some five weeks yet to satisfy every demand from you. The fault is not yours that this work has not been done sooner, and would not have been ours had we anticipated such a deluge of orders.

"Yours, very truly,

"J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co."

GOOD HOTELS.

HOTEL accommodations for travelers are of the greatest importance to persons who have to move about the country, on business or pleasure. "Just where to go" is what every man wants to know, when he leaves home. The Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New York City, is a very popular resort, because the attendance there is prompt and satisfactory. The charges are reasonable and the *menage* complete. Try it. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. *Be careful to see that Grand Union Hotel is on the sign where you enter.*

EASY boots, of superior quality, for ladies and gentlemen. Watkins, 241 Fourth Avenue. Established 1840. Fine Custom Work a specialty.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

WE have received the new statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, but too late for publication in the proper department this week. We will, however, favor our readers with some of its most important features.

Its assets are now $37,366,841.75, showing an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over the previous year.

Its new business amounts to $26,502,541.00, showing an increase of about $7,000,000. Also an increase in outstanding business of nearly $5,000,000, and a surplus over and above all liabilities of $7,500,000, being an increase in surplus strength of more than six hundred thousand dollars.

The total amount paid to its policyholders and their representatives during the year was $4,988,871.09.

No company, it is believed, has ever achieved greater success during the same space of time than this company. The assets of the company, as the statement shows, are invested in the most solid and conservative securities. Notwithstanding the difficulty of investing money during the past year, the interest account, we are informed, shows nearly six per cent. net on the total investments of the company, which is quite remarkable, when it is considered how much money must temporarily lie idle.

The success of this institution is accounted for by the energy, and skill, and popular methods which the company has adopted. All its policies are now indisputable after three years, while all ordinary policies contain a clause giving a liberal surrender value in paid-up insurance in case of forfeiture.

The Board of Directors of the Equitable contains as large a representation of the best business men and financiers as that of any board in the country. All its officers, also, are experienced men in the business and great attention is paid to all the details of the business by the directors personally.

Next week we shall print the statement in full, to which we (in advance) invite the special attention of our readers.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the twenty-eighth annual report of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, published on another page, the following figures deserve special notice: Receipts for 1879, $1,113,983.69; disbursements, $1,088,935.32; total assets, $6,639,727.39; liabilities, $5,975,289.38. The surplus now amounts to $664,438 01 by the Massachusetts standard, or by the New York standard to $1,101,000. During the past year there has been a gain in surplus of $168,000. This gain by the New York standard is about $175,000, a very handsome gain. Considering the increase of surplus, the officers propose to declare larger dividends this year. The new business of the Company has increased during the past year, and the president in his report states that special efforts will be made to add to this increase during the present year. The officers of the Company are: E. W. Bond, president; Henry Fuller, Jr., vice-president; Avery J. Smith, secretary; and Oscar B. Ireland, actuary.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company is also published on our insurance pages. The receipts ($589,739.98) during the past year are more, while the disbursements ($427,872.98) are less, than they were a year ago. The assets now foot up to nearly three and a half million dollars, and the surplus by the Massachusetts standard is $310,865.65. The officers are: William R Plunkett, president; James M. Barker, vice-president; James W. Hull, secretary and treasurer; and William H. Hall, assistant secretary. The New York City Agency is at 271 Broadway, of which Edward O'Neil is the manager and Wm. L. Boynton the special agent.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company has its home office at Hartford, is an honor to the State of Connecticut, and is well and favorably known over the entire country. In the statement published in our insurance pages, the figures show that the company stands on a good, solid basis, and that the proportion of assets to liabilities is perfectly safe. The surplus by the New York standard amounts to over $5,000.000, and the assets to $25,636,195.41. The officers of the company are Morgan G. Bulkeley, President; J. C. Webster, Vice-President; J. L. English, Secretary; H. W. St. John, Actuary; G. W. Russell, M. D., Consulting Physician.

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company presents positive proof of the return of more prosperous times, in that its assets are larger and its liabilities smaller than a year ago. Its capital stock is $500,000, and net surplus $317,542; its total assets being $1,351,777. The officers are H. A. Howe, President, and Peter Notman, Vice-President and Secretary.

BE PRUDENT.

EVERY husband and father should insure his life, for the past few years have demonstrated in every circle the fickleness of fortune. Those residing in the West should give the preference to Western companies, and thereby build up home institutions and increase the capital of the West. The Union Central Life, of Cincinnati, is now next the largest insurance company in the West, and is managed by gentlemen every way worthy of the confidence of the public.—*Exchange.*

CHRISTMAS!!!—THE GREAT HOLIDAY GIFTS.—In rare confections and fine chocolate and bon-bons, together with a brilliant importation of rich fancy boxes, etc. The confections are put in $1 boxes and upward and constitute a very choice present. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, southwest cor. of 12th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

WHEN you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 350 elegant rooms, reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

WHAT IT OFFERS TO NEW SETTLERS.—PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE LANDS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—INTERESTING STATISTICS SHOWING VERY RAPID GROWTH.

ALL the indications point to the coming of a greater number of immigrants to this country during the coming spring and summer than for many years past. The advance guard of this great host is already on the way, and arriving here daily. Germany and Great Britain still continue to furnish the great mass of the immigrants. The majority of the new-comers have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in coming to this country they hope to better their fortunes. Most of them are anxious to obtain homes for themselves, and in no way can they accomplish this so easily as by pushing out to a new country, where land is fertile and cheap, and where in a few years, by thrift and economy, the desired object can be surely attained. But it is not alone the newly-landed foreigner who is turning his face westward. There has been a steady stream of emigration from the older states.

Some of the finest lands to be found anywhere within the United States are comprised in the land-grants of certain railroads, which are now thrown open to settlers at low rates and on easy terms. These lands possess the advantage of being on the direct line to a market, and the settler thus has at the outset what many have waited several years to obtain. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has a fine land-grant, comprising over 8,000,000 acres of the best agricultural, grazing, vineyard, and timber lands to be found in California, situated between San José and Fort Yuma. Between San Francisco Bay and the Colorado River, in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, San Benito, Monterey, Tulare, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties there is to be found a marvelous variety of soil, climate, and crops. Here may be seen some of the largest grain farms on the Pacific Coast, while cotton, tobacco, hemp, and other important products are easily raised, besides fruit of all kinds. There are many very large stock-farms, and the raising of sheep and cattle is made as much a specialty as on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. The last season has been one of the most productive in the history of California. The wheat crop has been especially large, and the amount to be shipped abroad will add much to the wealth of the state and tend to open up new tracts of land for the cultivation of wheat and other crops.

The system of irrigation has worked an almost complete revolution in farming on the Pacific slope. The rainy season insures the crop a good start. During the dry season which follows the farmer whose land is provided with irrigating ditches can regulate his "rain-fall," giving the growing crop as much or as little as may be deemed needful. The long dry season is a sufficient guaranty against the crop being damaged by successive rains, as is often the case in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. No large and costly buildings are required to house the crop as soon as it is cut. It is cut, threshed, and allowed to remain in the field until the farmer is ready to ship it.

The total yield of some of the counties through which the Southern Pacific Railroad runs is marvelous, considering the short time during which they have been afforded other than a local market. Stanislaus, Merced, and San Benito are now almost exclusively grain-producing counties, although before the completion of the railroad they were devoted almost entirely to grazing. The county assessors report the following returns for the year 1879: Merced County raised 4,090,000 bushels of wheat, 735,000 bushels of barley, 40,500 bushels of corn, 7,273,980 pounds of wool, and 163,000 pounds of cotton; from 154 acres of grape-vines were produced 7,300 gallons of wine and 970 gallons of brandy. Stanislaus County produced 500,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000 bushels of barley, 75,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, 7,500 bushels of peanuts, 120,000 tons of Irish potatoes, 18,000 tons of sweet or Carolina potatoes, 75,000 tons of hay, 15,000 pounds of hops, 1,573,830 pounds of wool, and 55,950 gallons of brandy. San Benito County produced 475,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000 bushels of barley, 40,000 pounds of flax, 45,000 pounds of tobacco, 240,000 pounds of wool, and 25,000 gallons of wine.

Fresno, Tulare, and Monterey Counties are for the most part devoted to stock-raising. They are well timbered. Since the completion of the railroad, large numbers of permanent settlers have purchased lands and converted what seemed to be illimitable grazing tracts into thousands of superior farms. Monterey County, in 1879, had 19,038 horned cattle and sent 500,000 pounds of wool to market. Its new farms produced 706,666 bushels of wheat, 1,490,000 bushels of barley, 160,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 tons of hay, and 10,000 tons of sugar beets. Fresno County, with 36,842 cattle and 594,725 sheep, produced 250,000 bushels of wheat. For several years immense aqueducts and other means of irrigation have been constructed in this county, and it will in a few years be one of the greatest grain-producing counties in the state. The same is true of Tulare County, which is largely devoted to grazing; yet in 1879 it produced 1,255,141 bushels of wheat, 507,675 bushels of barley, and 39,420 bushels of corn. It has 16,058 cattle and 208,578 sheep, and produced 1,400,000 pounds of wool. Kern County was given up almost exclusively to mining until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, yet in 1879 its assessment rolls showed a production of 92,500 bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of barley, 8,000 bushels of oats, 24,350 bushels of corn, 2,300 tons of common potatoes, 1,458 tons of sweet potatoes, and 1,352,000 pounds of wool. Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties have the largest body of level, fertile, unoccupied land, accessible by railroad, in the state. Since the construction of railroads a constant current of emigrants has been pouring into this part of the San Joaquin Valley.

Santa Clara County is a grain-growing,

grape-producing region, and ships to San Francisco annually more than $1,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables. Among its productions for 1879 were 950,000 bushels of wheat, 257,640 bushels of barley, 300,130 pounds of hops, 105,750 gallons of wine, and 48,275 gallons of brandy, while the value of the fruit crop alone was more than $500,000, and the wool clip and vegetable crop nearly as much more.

Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties constitute what is known as semi-tropical California. They lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Coast Range of mountains. Los Angeles is the most productive county in the state. Its production for 1879 was as follows: wheat, 360,000 bushels; barley, 648,000 bushels; rye, 57,000 bushels; corn, 1,000,000 bushels; 8,000 tons of Irish potatoes; 1,500 tons of sweet potatoes; 144,000 pounds of hops; 180,000 pounds of tobacco; 500,000 pounds of honey; 2,260,000 pounds of wool; 1,703,500 gallons of wine; and 70,000 gallons of brandy. Its fruit crop was valued at $750,000 Los Angeles County has fifty-six irrigating canals, spread out into a network of ditches, which irrigate 46,750 acres of land. It has, also, more miles of railroad than any other county. It has 3,000 olive trees; 180,000 bearing orange trees; 80,000 bearing lemon trees; 150,000 almond, banana, fig, pomegranate, and English walnut trees; 100,000 apple, pear, peach, plum, and other trees; and 6,000,000 grape-vines. These figures show what can be done by irrigation.

The purity of the atmosphere in the counties through which the Southern Pacific Railroad runs is remarkable. Pulmonary complaints are almost unknown. Snow is never seen in valleys and no frosts occur with damaging effect. The days are warm and the nights cool. The rainy season begins in November and lasts three or four months. There are many fair days during this season.

The lands of the Railroad Company are offered at various prices, ranging from $2.50 per acre to $10. Land covered with tall timber is held at $5 per acre, and with pine at $10. Five years' time is allowed by the Company in which to pay for the land.—*Tribune.*

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE Symphony Society of New York will perform, at Steinway Hall, "*La Damnation de Faust,*" at the next public rehearsal, on Thursday afternoon, February 12th, and at the concert, on the following Saturday evening. The singing of the solo parts has been assigned to Miss Amy Sherwin (Marguerite), Mr. Julius Jordan (Faust), and Mr. Franz Remmertz (Mephistopheles). As this will be the first time that this masterpiece of Berlioz has been performed in America or England, or sung in the English language anywhere, these performances will be the most conspicuous musical events of the season.

The Oratorio Society will sing "The Creation," at Steinway Hall, next Saturday evening, February 7th. The usual public rehearsal will be given on the preceding Friday afternoon. Miss Fritch, Mr. Jacob Graff, and Mr. Whitney will be the soloists.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.—Under the energetic and wise management of Mr. James Yearance, the company's special agent for the United States, the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company has made a great success in establishing its business in this country. The company's income in the United States last year, during the six months it has been here, was $425,578, and its losses only $103,848. The excess of income over expenditures (including the expenses of organizing its business in this country) was $212,437. The company has assets—mostly United States bonds on deposit and in trustee's hands here—to the amount of $775,003, and a net surplus of $466,939 over all liabilities in the United States. At home the company's position is well assured, its cash assets being nearly $2,000,000 and its shares having a market value of 250 per cent. Mr. Yearance is to be congratulated upon the successful results of his management and upon the bright prospects his intelligent enterprise has opened up for the company.

BRONCHINE, a specific for the cure of bronchitis, catarrh, coughs, colds, and chronic affection of the throat, is a remedy that is coming more and more into general use as the public are becoming familiar with its good qualities. Bronchine is said to have the rare quality of aiding the digestive organs, always more or less affected in bronchial and pulmonary troubles, instead of weakening and otherwise disturbing them, as is the case with many cough medicines. Bronchine has cured the most obstinate coughs, and for colds in the head it is likewise beneficial. Amid hundreds of testimonials, the following is selected from Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., rector of Trinity Parish, New York:

"7 Church Street, October 26th, 1876. I have pleasure in permitting you to add my name to the long list of those who, from their own experience, testify to the merits of your now celebrated preparation known as 'Bronchine.' The cold must be a particularly obstinate and vicious one which does not readily yield to its potent persuasions, and I should deem myself unjust were I to withhold the acknowledgment of the good turn it has served me on many occasions. I am, very truly yours, Morgan Dix."

Bronchine is sold at retail by Druggists, and is prepared by the Relief Manufacturing Company, 46 Beaver Street, this city. Relief Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, made by the same company, have a large sale and are said to be a decidedly good cure for dyspepsia.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It is not a mere stimulant, like the extracts of beef; but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties. Is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

BISHOP GILMOUR, of Cleveland, Ohio, has used the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOB'S OIL, and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows: "I am pleased to say that the use of ST. JACOB'S OIL has benefited me greatly, and I have no hesitation to recommend it to all as an excellent curative."

A SCOLDING WOMAN.

THE barbarities of the ducking-stool, for the cure of scolding women, though abolished by law, is now oftentimes practiced by a kind of social barbarity none the less reprehensible. Women scold only when they are ill. Instead of blaming them, we should prescribe Hop Bitters. The entire system will undergo a genial, pleasant change. The nerves will be quieted and acerbity of word and thought will give place to amiability and affection. Healthy women do not scold or have hysterics.

THE efficiency of Warner's Safe Pills was first rendered unquestionable by their use in the English army in malarial regions, where the stomach and bowels were peculiarly subject to derangement. They were found to be the best of army medicines in such regions.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE ORIGINAL
Fisk University Jubilee Singers,
after an absence of three years in Europe, during which time they sang to the Crowned Heads of Great Britain, Germany, and other countries, and earned in all $150,000 for Fisk University, will give a concert in Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 12th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Tickets with reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Schubert's, 23 Union Square.
"I never so enjoyed music."—SPURGEON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BRONCHINE.
The accepted remedy for
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, AND PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.
THOUSANDS TESTIFY TO ITS MERITS AND CONSIDER IT INDISPENSABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD.
Only a REMEDY TO BE RELIED UPON could command such testimonials as have been furnished by our most prominent citizens.
RELIEF VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS will cure DYSPEPSIA and remove bile and give healthy action to the LIVER.
For sale by all Druggists and
RELIEF MANUFACTURING CO.,
46 Beaver Street.

HANFORD'S NONE SUCH BAKING POWDER
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Contains no Terra Alba, Alum, Corn Starch, Rice Flour, Wheat Flour, *or filling of any kind.* MOST BAKING POWDERS contain from 40 to 50 PER CENT. OF FILLING, generally corn starch, rice flour, wheat flour, or some of the other above-mentioned impurities, *making one pound of this Powder equal to nearly two pounds of almost any other kind in the market!* MOST BAKING POWDERS, IN ADDITION TO BEING ADULTERATED, ARE PUT UP SHORT WEIGHT, so that you do not get much *over twelve or thirteen ounces for a pound.* **The Amount of the Purchase will be Forfeited** to any dealer finding my Powder **Short Weight, or any impurity in it whatever.** Manufactured by GEORGE C. HANFORD, Syracuse, N. Y. For sale by **PARK & TILFORD, Broadway and 21st Street.**

CANTRELL'S SHOE STORE,
Fourth Avenue, cor. 20th St.,
NEW YORK.
This establishment is one of the oldest and best known Shoe Stores in the city. Men's, Women's Youth's, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and qualities and in the newest and very latest styles are here on constant exhibition. The business has been successfully conducted by CANTRELL for more than a third of a century, on the popular basis of "Fair Dealing, Good Goods, and Low Prices." The best family trade is respectfully solicited. Orders from the country will have the best attention.

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO.,
85 Broad Street,
CORNER SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
SOLICIT THE CONSIGNMENT OF
BUTTER FROM CREAMERIES AND FARM DAIRIES.
Cash advances made on arrival of property here and account of sales rendered promptly. Mark goods and address letters
DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., 85 Broad St., N. Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
31 & 33 Vesey St.
P. O. Box 4225, NEW YORK.
Stores, Hotels, Restaurants, Club consumers will find to send Postal Card dress, and get the
Boarding Houses, Agents, and large it to their interest to the above latest terms.
N. B.—Beware of imitators.
☞ NO HUMBUG.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Best quality WASH BLUE and most liberal measure.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
239 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 29.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company,
OFFICE Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1879.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1st, 1878 - - - $34,452,905 29

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums received and deferred	$6,121,856 04		
Less deferred Premiums, January 1st, 1878	396,289 26	$5,725 566 78	
Interest received and accrued	2,264,560 48		
Less interest accrued, January 1st, 1878	315,895 35	$1,948,665 13	$7,674,231 91
			$42,127,137 20

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same	$1,687,675 61	
Endowments matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same	673,051 74	
Life annuities and reinsurances	231,005 29	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies	2,288,674 25	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees	518,809 94	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.	417,258 78	
Reduction of values on United States and other stocks	88,635 00	
Profit and loss account	8,568 98	$5,913,679 59
		$36,213,457 61

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$992,839 43	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value $15,415,105 34)	14,791,267 73	
Real estate	4,582,270 42	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $12,860,000 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	14,364,158 43	
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,225,000)	621,984 93	
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1879	379,839 09	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $500,000; included in liabilities)	146,834 75	
Agents' balances	88,036 91	
Accrued interest on investments to January 1st, 1879	306,225 93	$36,213,457 61

* *A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*

Excess of market value of securities over cost	623,837 62
CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1879	**$36,837,295 23**

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1879	$399,486 68	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc	180,993 39	
Matured endowments, due and unpaid	19,601 07	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	32,369,333 40	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4-per-cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	1,041,456 87	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	14,987 18	$34,025,858 59
Divisible surplus, at 4 per cent		2,811,436 64
		$36,837,295 23

Surplus, Estimated by the New York State Standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over $6,500,000 00

From the undivided surplus of $2,811,436.64 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 5,082 policies have been issued, insuring $15,949,986.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1876, 44,661. Amount at risk, $126,132,119.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1877, 45,421. Amount at risk, 127,748,473.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1878, 45,605. Amount at risk, 127,901,887.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1879, 45,005. Amount at risk, 125,232,144.

Death-claims paid 1875, $1,524,815. Income from interest, 1875, $1,870,658. Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1st, 1876, $2,499,056.
Death-claims paid 1876, $1,547,648. Income from interest, 1876, $1,906,950. Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1st, 1877, $2,696,816.
Death-claims paid 1877, $1,638,128. Income from interest, 1877, $1,867,457. Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1st, 1878, $2,664,144.
Death-claims paid 1878, $1,667,676. Income from interest, 1878, $1,948,665. Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. January 1st, 1879, $2,811,436.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN MAIRS,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	EDW. A. WHITTEMORE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	DAVID DOWS,	WM. H. APPLETON,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
CHAS. WRIGHT, M.D.,	HENRY BOWERS,	EDWARD MARTIN,	LOOMIS L. WHITE
J. F. SEYMOUR,	JOHN M. FURMAN,	S. S. FISHER,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WILLIAM BARTON,		HENRY TUCK, M. D.,	WILLIAM H. BEERS.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Residence 109 East 20th St., } Medical
HENRY TUCK, M.D., Residence 15 East 31st st. } Examiners.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

Financial.

SENATOR BAYARD'S SPEECH.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, last week addressed the Senate in advocacy of his resolution, proposing to deprive United States notes of their legal-tender property. He said "that his great object in urging the adoption of the resolution was to bring about actual resumption of specie payments." In his opinion, resumption "by the existing system is as idle as to bail water with a sieve." The difficulty with the system is that the notes, when redeemed, are not destroyed; but are directed to be paid out again and kept in circulation. Under this system, they are not finally redeemed at all. What and all that is done, or can be done, is to keep them at par with coin, without really paying and thus extinguishing the debt.

We entirely sympathize with Senator Bayard in his zeal to get rid of legal-tender paper money. We do not believe that it is the money authorized or intended by the Constitution, and do believe that the Supreme Court of the United States declared it to be constitutional only by an extreme and even dangerous stretching of that instrument. We further believe that our currency system will never be in a sound and safe condition until legal-tender notes are paid and withdrawn from circulation altogether, leaving coined money as the only legal tender. All proper measures tending to this end have our hearty sympathy.

If the resolution of Senator Bayard simply proposed to deprive of the legal-tender property all United States notes in the possession of the Government, or that should come into its possession, so that, if reissued, they would go out without this property, we should then see no objection to it. The resolution, however, goes further than this, and withdraws the legal-tender property from *all* these notes, whether in possession of the Government or in the hands of the people. Now, in respect to the notes held by the people, and while they are so held, we do not believe that the Government has the right to dispossess them of their legal-tender character, any more than it would have to reduce their denominations, and thus lessen the sum which they represent. They are obligations against the Government, and when they were originally authorized and issued the legal-tender property was made a part of these notes, as much so as the stipulation for payment. The Government is the debtor, and the holders of the notes are the creditors. How, then, can the former change the character of these notes without the consent of the latter? They were issued as legal-tender notes, and such they ought to remain so long as they are outstanding and in the possession of the creditor parties. We do not believe in a law that would virtually change the contract to which the Government has pledged its faith. What is printed on the back of these notes by the authority of the Government is as much a part of the contract as that which is printed on their face; and it is the former part of this contract which Senator Bayard proposes to abrogate and repeal, while the notes are outstanding and beyond the control of the Government, so far as any right to change them is concerned. We cannot give our assent to such legislation; and, hence, while in entire sympathy with the ultimate purpose at which the Senator is aiming, we must object to his resolution in the form in which it is drawn.

The only just and proper way to get rid of the legal-tender element in these notes is to get rid of the notes themselves. This is to be done by getting the notes into the possession of the Government and destroying them; and this possession is to be gained by their redemption in coin, or by funding them into bonded obligations, as was originally intended, or by both methods. We believe in paying the legal-tender debt and destroying all its evidences. This should have been done years ago, and the work should now be commenced and continued till the last legal-tender note disappears.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS during the past week has been fairly active in nearly all departments of the wholesale trade, with prices firm and in some cases steadily advancing. The produce markets remain in an unsettled, feverish condition, though values are still above shippers' limits and the export trade continues light.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—A summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ended Nov. 30th, 1879, and for the eleven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1878, shows: Imports of merchandise for month ended November 30th, 1879, valued at $50,463,755; for same month in 1878, $38,254,537; for eleven months ended November 30th, 1879, $453,996,319; for corresponding period of previous year, $400,296,152. Exports of domestic merchandise, mixed gold and currency values, for November, 1879, $78,347,-841; November, 1878, $68,803,506; for eleven months ended Nov. 30th, 1879, $674,919,012; for corresponding period of previous year, $662,568,817. Exports of foreign merchandise for November, 1879, $956,224; November, 1878, $1,429,298; for eleven months ended Nov. 30th, 1879, $9,387,050; for corresponding period of previous year, $12,715,217.

The exports of domestic produce from this port for the past week amount to $6,744,879, against $6,817,258 for the corresponding week of 1879.

The total imports for the week were valued at $11,753,252, of which $8,913,706 consisted of general merchandise and the remainder dry goods.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.—INDORSEMENT WITHOUT RECOURSE.—When an indorser of a note or other negotiable instrument places against his signature the expression "without recourse,' it is generally supposed that his liability then ceases. But in an important legal contest recently decided by the Supreme Court of Kansas a view of the matter was taken which, while it is undoubtedly legally correct, presents considerations of a character not generally taken into account by business men, and going to show that a warranty still remains in spite of the use of this expression. The Court, in its option, cited the decisions hitherto given on the question, and, in the light of these precedents, the Kansas Court now lays down this general principle: "The transfer of a note by indorsement without recourse impliedly warrants that the prior signatures to the paper are genuine and that it expresses upon its face the exact legal obligations of all such prior parties."

ALTERATION OF NOTE.—An erasure of a seal after the name of a surety on a promissory note is a material alteration, which will discharge the surety; and this, too, notwithstanding such alteration does not prejudice the surety, but makes a contract more favorable to him.—Organ *vs.* Allison, Sup. Ct. Tenn.

STOCKHOLDER.—If the holder of stock as collateral security transfers the shares to his own name, he makes himself liable as a stockholder for the benefit of creditors.—German Nat. Bank *vs.* Case, Sup. Ct. U. S.

THE MONEY MARKET worked easily all the week, and the offerings of capital generally exceeded the demand for loans, which were made at 3 per cent. on Government bonds and 4 to 5 per cent. on stocks. Prime mercantile paper was in active demand and good supply. We quote first-class endorsed notes of short date at 5 per cent.; four months, 5 to 5½ per cent.; and good single names, four to six months, at 5½ to 6 per cent.

LONDON MARKET.—British consols were steady at 98¼ to 98⅜. United States bonds were active and firm. American railway securities strong and in some cases higher.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign was dull and weak, closing on Saturday at 4.82½ for 60 days and 4.84⅛ for demand bills. New York exchange was quoted on Saturday at the places named as follows: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3 16@¼; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid but none on market; New Orleans, commercial par, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago firm, par to 25c. prem.; Boston, par.

SILVER.—The bullion value of the 412½-grain silver dollar remains at $0.8750. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Bar Silver	113¾	114¾
Trade Dollars	99¼	99¾
Halves and Quarters	99¾	par.
Dimes and Half Dimes	99¾	par.

STOCK MARKET.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was active, with the tone of the market somewhat irregular and at times feverish. Early in the week prices were marked up ½ to 6 per cent., with largest transactions in Erie, Lake Shore, Grangers, Pacific Mail, Southwestern, and coal shares. Toward the close, under the influence of sales to realize profits, prices reacted ⅛ to 3 per cent.; but in the final dealings the market was strong again, at a partial recovery.

The following will show the course of prices during the week:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Albany and Susquehanna	103	104	103	102¾
American Dist. Tel.	79	79	71¾	71¾
Atl. and Pac. Tel.	41	42¾	40¾	41¾
Boston Air Line, pf.	55	56	55	—
Boston Land Co.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	—
Boston Water Power	13¾	16⅝	13¾	—
Canada Southern	71	72	70⅛	71
C., C., C., and I.	77¾	78	77¼	77¾
Chicago and Northwestern	90	91⅛	89	90⅜
Chicago and Northw'n, pf.	105	105¾	104⅛	105
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul	77¾	80½	76⅝	79
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul, pf.	102	103⅝	102	103¾
Chic., St. P., & Minn.	52	52⅝	50	49
C., R. I., and Pacific	150	[illegible]	149	[illegible]
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	103¾	103¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton, pf.	—	—	—	[illegible]
Chi., St. L., and N. O.	43¾	43¾	41	[illegible]
C., C., and Ind. Cen	21¾	[illegible]	23	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	111½	113	111⅛	112
Con. Coal	32¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Canton Land	62	[illegible]	62	62
Ches. & Ohio	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio, 1st pf.	30¾	31	21¼	31
Ches. & Ohio, 2d pf.	23½	24	22¾	24
Caribou M.	4⅛	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Arizona M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack., and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and S. C.	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express—Adams	107¾	108	107	[illegible]
American	56	[illegible]	55	[illegible]
United States	49	49	48	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	101	102¾	101	102
Erie	44¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie, pf.	[illegible]	73¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
Harlem	160	160	160	160
Han. and St. Joseph	37¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph, pf.	68	72¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	—	—	—	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	76	75¾	75¾	[illegible]
Illinois Central	104	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Cin., & Laf.	5¾	7	[illegible]	—
Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	98	[illegible]	92¾
Keokuk and D. M.	10⅝	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and D. M., pf.	—	—	—	37¾
Louisville and Nashville	123¾	125	121	121
Lake Shore	101	[illegible]	100⅜	[illegible]
Lake Erie and West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
La Plata M.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	—
Little Pittsburgh	25	[illegible]	27	27⅛
Michigan Central	89¾	[illegible]	89	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	102¾	103[illegible]
M., K., and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railway	51	54	[illegible]	52
Metropolitan Elevated	113	110¾	110⅛	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	24¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
Mar. and Cin. 1st pf.	10½	17¼	16	16⅛
Mar. and Cin. 2d pf.	12	12⅛	1[illegible]	12
Maryland Coal	—	—	—	25
N. Y. Central	130¾	131⅛	130	130¾
N. J. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H., and Hartford	158	160	158	157
N. Y. Elevated	124	124	123	—
Northern Pacific	33¾	34⅛	33	33¾
Northern Pacific, pf.	57	[illegible]	57	57⅞
Nash., Chat., and St. Louis	78	[illegible]	77⅛	84⅞
New Central Coal	31	31	30¾	30
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	32⅝	31⅛	31⅜
Ohio and Miss., pf.	[illegible]	68	65⅛	67
Ontario Silver	38¾	39	38⅛	38¾
Oregon Nav.	108	112	108	—
Pacific Mail	40	40¾	37⅛	38¾
Panama	176	182	176	180
Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne	114⅛	117	114⅛	—
Phil. and Reading	68¾	69¾	67⅛	69⅛
Pullman Palace Car Co.	120	126	120	—
Quicksilver	20¾	20¾	20	20¼
Quicksilver, pf.	67	67	65	65¾
St. Louis, Alt. and T. H.	24⅛	25	24	24
St. Louis, Alt. and T. H., pfd.	63	63	63	62
St. Louis and Iron Mtn.	56	56¾	55⅛	56
St. Louis and San Fran.	45	46⅜	42	45⅛
St. Louis and San Fran., pf.	57⅜	58	54⅛	58
St. Louis and S. Fran., 1st pf.	78	78	75⅜	76
Sutro Tunnel	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
St. Paul & Sioux City	39⅜	40	36⅞	37
St. Paul & Sioux City, pf.	76	79	76	76
Standard Mining	82¾	82½	81⅛	81¼
Union Pacific	94⅛	93¾	93⅜	9[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	103¾	104⅝	103	10[illegible]
Wabash and Pacific	44¾	48⅛	44¾	46⅜
Wabash and Pacific, pf.	68¾	72⅜	67⅞	71
Deadwood M.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22
Central Pacific	82⅝	87	81¼	83¾

Mr. J. W. Amerman, firm of Amerman & Burwell, bankers, No. 16 Broad Street, was yesterday admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Amerman paid $17,000 (the highest recorded price as yet) for his seat.

President Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, has announced that the Company would be prepared, on February 5th, to issue its certificates of stocks, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, in exchange for the certificates of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Denver Pacific Railroads, upon surrender of the same at the Union Trust Company in this city.

The directors of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Companies have finally voted in favor of the consolidation scheme noticed some time since; a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. and a cash dividend of $1.25 per share to be paid to the holders of the stock of the former Company, and the stock of the latter Company, amounting to $9,390,800, is then to be retired, and new stock of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Company is to be used in its stead.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway has obtained possession of the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, a line of 88 miles, running from Chicago to Byron, Ill.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company make the following brief report for the year 1879: gross earnings from all sources, $19,942,290.93; expenses, $16,131,839.20; net earnings, $3,-810,451.73; interest on bonds and rentals of leased roads, $3,624,430.66; actual profit for year, $186,021.07. What economies were practiced to bring about so favorable a result are left to be conjectured. A note appended to the report gives the surprising information that the cost of narrow-gauging the Company's road, a few years ago—amounting to $873,809—has ever since been carried on the books as an asset, and is now for the first time written off and deducted from the nominal surplus, leaving this item $3,658,387.

RAILROAD BONDS were active but irregular. Erie consolidated 2ds rose to 90½, fell off to 89¼, and rallied to 90. Do. funded 5s rose to 85 and fell off to 84⅜. K. T. 1sts sold at 105½@105¾, and do. seconds fell off to 67½ and rallied to 68½. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose to 97½. Michigan Central 6s of 1909 rose to 110. St. Louis and San Francisco, Class A, to 90; do., Class B, to 69½; and Denver and Rio Grande 1sts to 101⅝. Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s declined to 41.

STATE BONDS were active and firm. Louisiana consols advanced on large transactions to 49½; Alabama, Class C, sold at 65; North Carolina special tax, third class, at 6½; South Carolina non-fundable at 7⅞@8; Virginia deferred at 9; Tennessee new at 31; and District of Columbia 3-65s at 90½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS were in active demand and closed a fraction higher for some of the issues. The latest quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States sixes, 1880, registered	103¼	103¾
United States sixes, 1880, coupon	103¼	103¾
United States sixes, 1881, registered	104⅝	105⅛
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	104⅝	105⅛
United States fives, 1881, registered	102¾	103⅛
United States fives, 1881, coupon	104	104½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107¾	107⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107⅞
United States fours, 1907, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States fours, 1907, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States currency sixes, 1895	12[illegible]	—
United States currency sixes, 1896	122½	—
United States currency sixes, 1897	12[illegible]	—
United States currency sixes, 1898	12[illegible]	—
United States currency sixes, 1899	123¾	—

TREASURY BALANCES.—The Treasury now holds $365,225,500 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week, $552,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, $1,392,000. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $342,207,789; gold notes, $1,420,120.

The receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New York	$80[illegible],000	$1,275,000
Boston	1,38[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Philadelphia	11[illegible],000	40,000
Miscellaneous	58[illegible],000	8[illegible],000
Total	$2,[illegible],000	$1,[illegible],000

THE BANK STATEMENT shows a continued decrease in specie and circulation. The result for the week is a loss of $624,950 in surplus reserve, the banks now holding $3,979,825 above legal limits.

The following is the statement for the week in full:

Names of Banks.	Average Loans and Discounts.	Average of Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits other than U. S.
New York	$9,[illegible]2,000	$1,[illegible]3,000	$653,000	$9,[illegible]28,000
Manhattan	6,416,000	332,700	[illegible]	4,2[illegible],000
Merchants'	7,417,000	1,2[illegible]7,400	525,300	6,235,300
Mechanics'	6,872,000	904,000	410,000	5,570,500
Union	4,687,700	713,000	285,400	3,876,200
America	8,225,800	1,254,500	275,500	5,719,000
Phenix	3,388,000	716,000	88,000	2,925,000
City	6,520,400	1,760,700	188,000	6,6[illegible]7,800
Tradesmen's	3,105,000	426,000	60,[illegible]00	2,045,200
Fulton	1,614,800	104,[illegible]00	142,700	1,160,[illegible]00
Chemical	12,672,100	3,375,700	287,800	12,185,700
Mer. Exch.	3,49[illegible],200	548,500	165,900	2,719,500
Gallatin Na.	4,084,500	421,700	183,400	2,305,100
B'tch. & Dro.	1,325,900	305,000	52,400	1,116,700
M'chs. & Tra.	849,000	82,000	223,000	925,000
Greenwich	902,400	16,300	254,100	976,300
Lea. Manuf.	2,566,100	365,500	256,400	2,251,000
Sev'nth W'd	957,700	105,600	120,200	906,[illegible]00
St'te of N. Y.	2,942,800	301,900	20[illegible],000	2,055,600
Amer. Ex.	13,90[illegible],000	2,215,000	810,000	10,583,000
Commerce	13,7[illegible]2,300	4,481,800	763,000	10,552,800
Broadway	5,357,500	585,500	413,800	4,022,600
Mercantile	3,755,000	497,000	376,100	3,105,900
Pacific	2,134,500	289,700	228,500	2,352,[illegible]
Republic	5,462,000	568,400	287,800	3,274,[illegible]00
Chatham	3,648,400	721,100	217,300	3,653,[illegible]00
People's	1,314,800	125,300	72,000	1,213,300
North Am.	2,019,900	206,000	59,000	1,919,800
Hanover	7,042,700	1,089,000	558,200	6,678,300
Irving	2,655,100	212,800	357,800	2,359,500
Metropoli'n	11,299,000	2,045,000	1,340,000	11,259,000
Citizens'	2,0[illegible]8,800	260,400	185,5[illegible]0	2,[illegible]92,400
Nassau	2,166,200	119,700	125,200	2,129,000
Market	2,542,400	507,700	94,600	2,126,700
St. Nicholas	1,865,700	9,600	246,600	1,897,000
Shoe & Lea.	2,545,000	626,000	815,000	3,7[illegible]7,000
Corn Exch.	3,763,400	91,000	388,100	2,478,300
Continental	4,841,100	800,400	439,300	4,867,900
Oriental	1,564,800	23,800	290,500	1,465,300
Marine	3,185,000	805,000	160,000	3,528,000
Imp. & Tra.	18,121,600	4,510,700	646,900	20,278,400
Park	15,170,300	3,564,100	729,900	17,561,000
Mec. Bkg. As.	829,500	156,100	45,700	658,300
North River	867,500	22,300	83,600	709,800
East River	1,017,900	135,100	67,300	816,700
Fourth Na.	16,824,500	2,928,100	1,397,000	16,157,400
Cent. Na.	8,010,000	1,039,000	810,600	7,365,000
Second Na.	2,664,000	320,000	414,000	2,804,000
Ninth Na.	4,806,100	1,128,600	311,000	5,101,500
First Na.	12,463,000	2,228,700	388,000	13,200,000
Third Na.	7,906,100	1,606,000	335,400	7,105,200
N. Y. N. Ex.	1,288,000	175,900	74,800	951,200
Bowery Na.	1,350,400	32,000	2[illegible]5,000	1,070,000
N. Y. Co.	1,1[illegible]8,100	41,400	319,700	1,339,8[illegible]0
Ger. Amer.	2,258,200	254,400	167,000	2,111,500
Chase Na.	3,390,400	457,800	250,200	2,863,500

The following is an analysis of the totals of this week, compared with that of last week:

	January 31st.	Comparisons.	
Loans	$283,104,500	Inc.	$3,12[illegible],900
Specie	50,312,800	Dec.	1,519,400
Legal-tenders	18,586,000	Inc.	1,442,500
Total reserve	68,898,800	Inc.	76,900
Deposits	259,675,900	Inc.	2,1[illegible]2,200
Reserve required	64,918,975	Inc.	548,[illegible]50
Surplus	3,979,825	Dec.	624,950
Circulation	21,529,900	Dec.	133,000

BANK STOCKS were in increased demand. The latest quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Butc'rs & Drs.	100¾	—	Mercantile	80	—
Central Nat'nl	1[illegible]0	—	Merchants'	125	—
Chase Nat. B'k	135	—	Mer. Exchange	85	88
Chemical	1612	—	Metropolitan	141	149
Commerce	135	135	Nassau	84	—
Continental	106	—	New York	140	—
Fourth Nat'l	112	114¼	North America	—	90
German Am'n	84	—	North River	70	—
Hanover	117½	—	Park	119	119½
[illegible]	106	—	Phenix	92	—
Market	130	—	Republic	119	—

Mechanics'.....	140	=	St. Nicholas	105	=
Me'n tkg As'n..	60	=	State of N. Y..	120	=
Mech' & Trds..	90	=	Tradesmen's....	100	=

The deposits in the savings banks of this state since Christmas have ranged from 10 to 33 per cent. in excess of those of last year, the depositors comprising all classes of the community.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable February 5th.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable February 2d.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

and other Desirable Investment Securities,

No. 5. Nassau St.,

NEW YORK.

Buy and sell all issues of Government Bonds, in large or small amounts, at current market prices, and will be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We are prepared to give information in regard to first-class Railway Securities and to execute orders for the same.

Buy and sell all marketable Stocks and Bonds on commission, at the Stock Exchange or in the open market.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, and allow interest on daily balances; and for those keeping accounts with us we collect U. S. coupons and registered interest, and other coupons, dividends, etc., and credit without charge.

☞ We give special attention to orders from Banks, Bankers, Institutions, and investors out of the city, by **Mail or Telegraph**, to buy or sell **Government Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks,** and other securities.

We have issued the Seventh Edition of "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds," copies of which can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH.

RAILROAD LANDS

—IN—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The attention of all heads of families or others contemplating going West is called to the extraordinary offers now being made by

The Southern Pacific Railroad Co.,

IN THEIR SALES OF CHOICE FARMING AND FRUIT AND VINEYARD LANDS LYING ADJACENT TO THE RAILROAD in Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Benito, Monterey, and Santa Clara Counties, which are UNEXCELLED IN CLIMATE, HEALTHFULNESS, PRODUCTIVENESS OF SOIL, AND ACCESSIBILITY TO MARKET, AND INCLUDE THE

BEST WHEAT, FRUIT, GRAZING VINEYARD, AND TIMBER LANDS IN AMERICA,

and are adapted to all purposes of profitable agriculture, and may be had in tracts of 40 acres or upward, at prices ranging from $2.50 to $20 per acre, according to quality, location, and accessibility to the main line of road.

These lands will increase in value annually. Already thousands of heads of families have purchased lands along the Southern Pacific Railroad, and have erected thereon splendid farms and homesteads, while many hold lands that they purchased a few years ago for from $2.50 to $20 per acre at from $25 to $150 per acre, for speculative purposes.

Almost everywhere throughout the counties above named no snow, and only an occasional frost, that does no harm, is ever seen. There is really NO WINTER WEATHER in Southern California, and not one home in one hundred ever has a fire except for culinary purposes. The summer weather is never oppressive, as in the Eastern and Southern States, while the nights are cool the year round.

In Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern the staples are wheat, rye, barley, and wool, which are produced without irrigation. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are raised with irrigation, also cotton, tobacco, and hemp. Wine-making and orcharding are extensively carried on in Santa Clara County. In Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties are produced all of the semi-tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, bananas, figs, nuts, and all the cereals. One-fourth of all the wine and brandy made in California is produced in Los Angeles County; the finest oranges and lemons to be found in the world are raised in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties; also the best honey. In 1878 Los Angeles had, according to the assessors' report, 180,000 bearing orange, 30,000 lemon, and 3,000 olive trees; also about 6,000,000 bearing grape-vines. The lands along the Colorado River are as rich as those at the mouth of the Danube or the Nile, and will produce either corn, rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, or cotton. There are several parties experimenting with rice and sugar.

Over 65,000 people have already taken up homes in Southern California since the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and great inducements will be offered to the hundreds of thousands who will follow in the course of the next few years.

Every person contemplating permanent settlement at any point west of the Allegheny Mountains should, before applying elsewhere, get a circular or pamphlet setting forth what has been briefly stated above, which will be sent gratis by applying in person or addressing

JEROME MADDEN, *Land Agent, S. P. R. R.*, cor. Fourth and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

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GENERAL DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS,

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND

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Draw Bills on London.

Safe Investments!

MORTGAGE LOANS

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Three times the value of the Loan,

IN SUMS OF $500 AND UPWARD,

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Organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Capital Stock, - - $1,250,000.

Office No. 54 Broad St., New York.

H. C. BIDWELL, President.

L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,

Corner Water and Congress Streets,

BOSTON, MASS.

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JACKSONVILLE ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This orporation has bought the business of the old "KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY," and is fully organized for business.

Six to Ten Per Cent. Mortgages.

FOR SAFETY AND PROFIT THERE IS NOTHING BETTER.

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THE

UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT CO.,

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TREASURER, *H. B. LAIDLAW.*

SECRETARY, *S. A. WHEELWRIGHT.*

COUNSEL, *COUDERT BROS.*

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A. F. WILLMARTH	Vice-Pres't Home Fire Ins. Co.
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GEO. B. WEST	Commission Merchant.
THOMAS MANNING	Broker.
HENRY W. FORD	Pres. National Bank of Republic.
EDWARD A. FLINT	Consulting Engineer, Boston, Mass.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS	U. S. Lloyd's Marine Insurance.
CHAS. L. PERKINS	of Perkins & Choate, Bankers.
L. B. GREENLEAF	of Tower, Giddings & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
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ARTHUR SEWALL	Pres. Bath National Bank, Bath, Me.

This Company has been organized to meet a pressing want, both in this country and abroad—viz., that mining properties offered to the public shall have the guaranty of responsible parties that they have received the most thorough investigation and examination by competent and reliable engineers, employed by them specially for that purpose, and the assurance that the property is yielding, and should continue to yield for many years to come regular dividends to investors from the actual earnings of the Mines.

The names of the officers of this Company afford a ple security that what is promised will be certainly fulfilled. To avoid the possibility of personal liability or assessments, all organizations promoted by this Company will be based on a nominal capital, far below actual value and subscription price, and the forms, etc., adopted will be under the most eminent legal advice.

The first property offered by the Company, with its full indorsement and recommendation, is the

SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY,

situated in Butte County, California, and consisting of two of the best gravel deposits in the country, with an ample supply of water and a complete system of reservoirs and piping for working same. One of the properties forming the consolidation in the last seventy days' work cleaned up $80,791, which earnings will be largely increased under the present organization.

All the reports on this property indicate that dividends amounting to a large percentage on the subscription value can be regularly maintained for a very long period.

A contract for fifteen years has been made with Professor Edison, which will give a handsome return from the tailings which have heretofore been wasted.

For further information apply at the office of

"THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY,"

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

EDWARD BATES DORSEY, President.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Office, 201 Broadway

	January 1st, 1879.	*January 1st, 1880.*
ASSETS	$1,329,650	$1,351,777
LIABILITIES.		
Loss Claims, etc.	51,455	42,882
Re-insurance Reserve	323,183	291,753
Capital Stock	500,000	500,000
Net Surplus	455,012	517,542
	$1,329,650	$1,351,777

H. A. HOWE, President.

PETER NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R.R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road. $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $500,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance the price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers,

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GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.,

OF EUREKA, NEVADA.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. Capital, 100,000 shares. Par value $10. Shares unassessable.

SEVEN THOUSAND SHARES are offered for sale at TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE. For full particulars as to developments, etc. apply by letter or in person to G. COLLIER ROBBINS, Supt., at the office of WILLIAM WARD & CO., 52 Broadway, New York.

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HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF

CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS,

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF WHICH CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

ST. JOSEPH AND WESTERN R. R. STOCK,
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FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE R.R. BONDS,
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NEW YORK AND OSWEGO R.R. SECURITIES,
NEW JERSEY MIDLAND R.R. SECURITIES,

WANTED BY

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THE

Sonora Consolidated Mining Co.,

OF BODIE DISTRICT, CAL.

12,000 Shares offered at $1.25 per Share

(for limited time only).

OFFICE OF COMPANY, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Parties Desirous of Dealingin

STOCKS

will do well to write to or call on the old Banking House of

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This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

ARE YOU INSURED?

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION OF NORTH AND MOTT STS.

The Board of Directors has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable Feb. 2d, 1880.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.

JOSEPH W. DUDLISS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York, January 8th, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable February 5th, proximo, until which date the transfer books will be closed. E. H. PULLEN, Cashier.

LITTLE PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, 113 and 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 22d, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 9.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars), being 50 cents per share (par value $100) on the capital stock of the company, out of the net earnings for the month of January, 1880, payable at the office of the company on and after February 2d. Transfer books will close January 24th and reopen February 5th. GEORGE C. LYMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 22d, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of March next to the holders of its capital stock as registered at 2 P. M. on the 12th of February next, after which and until the 4th of March the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, January 15th, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand. W. A. MAGARICAL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 346 Broadway. Branch Office, No. 152 Broadway. NEW YORK, Jan. 13th, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on demand.

SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

HORTENSE MINING COMPANY.

On Monday, January 19th, 1880, the price of shares will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS each.

Fifty thousand shares having been subscribed for, we are authorized to offer the remaining 50,000 shares at the above price for a limited period.

DATER & TIMPSON, Financial Agents,

No. 26 Broad Street, New York.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, January 13th, 1880.

56th DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Feb. 2d, 1880.

C. B. OUTCALT, Cashier.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 29.

Commercial.

OBITUARY.

MR. STEWART BROWN, of the well-known banking-house of Brown Brothers & Co., of New York, and Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England, died in this city, on Friday last, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and his funeral took place on the morning of February 2d, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Mr. Brown had been a member of this church for forty years and at the time of his death was senior warden. The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rev. John F. Steen, and Rev. J. A. Aspinwall.

Stewart Brown, in his prime, as we knew him, forty years ago, and onward, was, probably, one of the ablest and most remarkable business men ever known in New York. As a banker, having intimate business relations with all the principal cities of the world, he was known as one whose integrity was always rated at the maximum figure; whose ability and sound judgment always placed him at the head among those engaged in his special line of business; whose influence was always conservative, even to the very extreme point of safety; whose quick and wise perception of what was safe and best to do in every emergency seemed almost an inspiration; whose courage in his unvarying course of vigilant watchfulness made him a most valuable counselor and friend; whose success in the management of his immense business—without any attempt at show, or special anxiety, or extraordinary effort—was apparent to all who came into his stately presence; whose exemplary liberality as a citizen and as a Christian gentleman was worthy of all praise and admiration; and whose charming social qualities made him the idol of a wide circle of intimate friends.

The famous banking-house in which Stewart Brown was a partner had a very interesting history. About 1798 Alexander Brown, a linen merchant, came to this country, and, with his family, settled in Baltimore, where he established a linen house. His sons went to England for their education. As they became of age, they were taken into their father's business. The firm-name in time was changed to Alex. ander Brown & Sons. In order to extend their business, branch houses were established. William Brown, the oldest son, was sent to Liverpool, in 1809, and attained great success there. Soon afterward the next two sons, George and John A., were sent respectively to Philadelphia and Boston. James, who died in November, 1877, was sent to New York to establish the present house in this city, although at first the linen business was conducted in this city. The intention from the start was to change it to the present system of banking. This occurred about 1827.

From the time the house was established it has been one of the representative firms of the city. During the panic of 1837 the firm held American bills for a very large amount. This included £800,000 of protested paper, and engagements were to be met in England amounting to nearly $10,000,000. The resources of the firm were largely invested in American securities, which were not available at that time. This rendered it almost impossible to draw bills, or remit specie to England, while the panic prevailed in Europe, as well as in this country. The suspension of the firm at this time would only have aggravated the commercial embarrassment, and finally the English branch of the firm succeeded in securing a loan from the Bank of England sufficient to meet all the engagements in this country. Securities to the amount of $25,000,000 were deposited. In six months' time the whole sum was returned to the Bank of England. This gave the firm a reputation for business ability and integrity which has enabled it since to overcome every obstacle. Among the main features of the business was the purchasing of bills of cotton, and thus the Southern cotton trade was helped enormously. At present the houses in Philadelphia and Boston, under the name of Brown Brothers & Co., are agencies of the New York house. There are also branches in London and Liverpool, under the name of Brown, Shipley & Co.

Mr. Stewart Brown was one of the strong men of New York through his whole business career. He was strong in his exemplary courage and fidelity, and strong in his financial ability and unostentatious determination to adhere to sound business principles. Where are the strong men who are to fill the places of such as Stewart Brown, David Leavitt, Alexander T. Stewart, and others of that caliber, who have lately departed this life? We look for them; but find others of another fiber and make-up. There are plenty of rich men, without sound business principles, without personal gifts or attractions, without influence as citizens, and without any remarkable endowment of education or brains; and when they die there will be no sackcloth, or tears, or special regrets.

Who are now to be our great leaders and teachers in business and commercial circles? Who are the men who are now gazed at as models by the young, just entering upon the stage of activity? They are those who will show you how to make a million in a year, how to "corner" wheat and gold and iron and even the Government. They are the men who will not work, either in the field, in the counting-room, in the manufactory, or in our halls of education. The hight of their ambition is to be independent consumers and idlers. The less we have of such men the better for the Republic.

DRY GOODS.

THE week under review has witnessed a continued improvement in all departments of dry goods, and business with agents has been unusually active for so early a period of the season. Buyers from all sections of the country are in the market, and are making liberal purchases, while values are very strong and in some cases steadily advancing.

COTTON GOODS were active and very strong. Supplies are very light, nearly all desirable makes of seasonable goods being sold close up to or ahead of production. The export movement comprised shipments of 1,786 packages from this port, 393 packages from Boston, and 83 packages from other ports, in all 2,262 packages for the week; and

Since Jan. 1st, 1880	11,930 p'k'g's, valued at	$780,909
Same time in 1879	15,562 p'k'g's, valued at	935,283
Same time in 1878	7,945 p'k'g's, valued at	402,935
Same time in 1877	5,636 p'k'g's, valued at	457,733

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings were in active demand and very short supply. Values are strong and steadily advancing.

Cottonades were also active and all the leading makes continue sold ahead.

Colored cottons were in fair demand and prices were very firm.

Corset jeans were moderately active and several makes were advanced in price.

Stripes and checks were in good demand and most leading makes were marked still higher.

Tickings were in active movement and strong, with a continued upward tendency.

WHITE GOODS were in increased demand for piqués, quilts, and towelings. Values were strong and all the most popular makes are sold closely up to production.

Print-cloths were active and higher. We quote 5c. for 64x64 cloths and 4¾c. for 56x60.

Prints were in large demand for all the leading makes of new spring styles. Supplies were much reduced and some makes are already sold ahead.

Ginghams were active for all spring styles of staples and fancies. Prices were very firm and some descriptions are sold ahead.

DRESS GOODS were in liberal demand for all the new styles of spring goods, and many of the most popular fabrics were sold closely up to production.

WOOLEN GOODS have shown a gradual improvement, and in men's wear heavy goods the business was unusually large for the period of the season. Supplies are exceptionally small and values are strong, with a steady upward tendency.

Fancy cassimeres were in active movement for heavy-weight all-wool and cotton-warp fabrics. Some makes are already largely sold ahead and prices are very strong.

Worsted coatings were in improved but irregular demand.

Cheviot suitings were fairly active.

Overcoatings were in good request.

Cloakings were quiet.

Kentucky jeans in good demand and firm.

Satinets were in fair demand for both plain and printed effects, and many makes are sold largely ahead.

Flannels and blankets were in moderate demand and prices continue firm.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS were in steadily improving demand, and the prospects for a satisfactory spring trade are very encouraging. Some of the new styles of fancy dress fabrics are exceptionally attractive and promise to have another successful season. In staple dress goods there is not any decided improvement in the inquiry, and black and colored cashmeres are still generally quiet. Prices, however, are firm. For black and colored dress silks there is a slightly improved request, principally in fine qualities. Supplies are ample. Novelties in silk fabrics are in better request, and satin de Lyon meets with steady sale. Linen fabrics continue firmly held at the advance, and the demand, though more moderate, is good for nearly all descriptions. Hamburg embroideries remain in steady request, and in laces, both real and imitation, there is a very satisfactory business. White goods are quiet. Woolen goods also quiet and in steady reassorting demand.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week amount to $2,889,546, showing a decrease of $1,058,244 as compared with last week, but $1,051,356 increase as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total of goods marketed for the week is $2,845,502, or $5,956 more than the imports.

WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT AND EVERY CONSUMER IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, February 2d, 1880.

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	9½	Mohawk	9½
Bates	9	Renfrew	10½
Glasgow	8½	Cumberland	8½
Gloucester	9½	White M'f'g Co	9
Lancaster	9½	" " Fancy	9½

PRINTS.

Albion	7½	Manchester	7½
American	7½	Merrimack, D	—
Allen's fancy	7½	Mallory	7½
Arnold's	7	Oriental	7½
Cocheco	7½	Pacific	7½
Dunnell's fancy	7	Richmond's	—
Freeman	6½	Simpson's solid blk	7½
Garner's	7	Sprague's	—
Gloucester	7	Southbridge	7
Hartel	7½	Washington	7
Hamilton	7	Wamsutta	—

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Agawam, F	7½	Laconia 8-4	22
Atlantic, A	9	" 9-4	24
" D	7½	" 10-4	27
" H	8½	" 11-4	30
" P	7½	Massachusetts:	
" LL	6½	BB	7½
" V	7½	" E	6½
Appleton, A	9	" C	—
" XX	7½	" Stand	9
" R	8½	Medford	—
Augusta	—	Nashua, fine O	8
"	—	" R	8½
" A	—	" E	9½
Broadway	7	" W	13½
Bedford, R	6	Newmarket, K	—
Boott, C	7½	" G	7½
" FF	8	" RR	8
" E	—	Pacific, Extra	9
" S	8	" H	—
Continental, C	9	Pepperell 7-4	20
" D	9½	" 8-4	22
Conestoga, D	7	" 9-4	24
" G	7½	" 10-4	27
" S	8	" 11-4	30
" W	8½	" 12-4	35
" AAA	—	Pepperell, E fine	8½
Dwight, X	7	" R	8½
" Y	7½	" O	7½
" Z	8	" N	7½
Exeter, A	7½	Pequot, A	9
" S	7½	" B	10
Ellerton, WS	27½	Pittsfield, A	7
Harrisburg, A	8½	Pocasset, C	8½
" B	7½	" O	7½
Indian Head	9	" E	9½
"	8	Stark, A	—
"	12½	" AA	9
"	14	Utica	10½
Indian Orchard:		" heavy	11
RR	8	"	22½
" NN	7½	"	32½
" EE	8½	"	35
" AA	9	Wamsutta, ST	—
Lyman, E	8½	"	22½
Lawrence, LL	7½	"	32½
" Y	7½	"	35
" XX	8½	"	37½
" XXX	10	"	40
Langley, A	9	Wachusett	9
" 7-8	7½	"	8
Laconia, O	8½	"	12½
" 7-4	20	"	14

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Androscoggin:		Indian Orchard	—
L	10	" DW	10½
" AA	11½	Langdon, 76	11½
Allendale 6-4	19	Lonsdale	11
" 7-4	21	" Cambric	13
" 8-4	23	Masonville	11
Bartlett, A	9	Nashua, E	10½
" L	7½	" P	12½
Ballou & Son	9½	" W	14
" "	8	Newmarket, H	—
Bay Mills	—	N. Y. Mills	13
Blackstone, AA	9½	" Ladies' w'r	—
Boott, R	6½	Pepperell 6-4	20½
" G	7	" 7-4	22
" E	8½	" 8-4	24
" B	7½	" 9-4	27
" S	—	" 10-4	30
Cabot 7-8	9	" 11-4	35
" 4-4	10	Pequot 5-4	17½
" 9-8	13	Slaterville	6½
" 5-4	14	Tuscarora, XX	12½
Canoe	5½	Utica	10½
Clinton, AL	10½	" ex. heavy	11
Dwight, Star S	10	" 5-4	20
" Anchor	11	" 6-4	23½
Fearless	9½	" 8-4	32½
Fruit of the Loom:		" 9-4	35
36	11½	" 10-4	37½
" " 33	10½	" heavy	40
" " 42	14½	" Nonp	13½
Forestdale	10	White Rock	11
Green, G	8½	Wamsutta:	
Gold Medal	9½	OXX	13
"	8	" cambric	13½
Great Falls, Q	10	" d'ble warp	13
" S	7½	Wauregan, 100s	13½
" M	8	" shirt cotton	12
" A	8	" No. 1	11
Hill's Semp. Idem:		" cambric	12
33	9	Whitinsville	9½
" " 36	10	" 33	8½
" " 42	12	Williamsville:	
" " 45	13	A1	12½
Hope	9		

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA	18	Hamilton, BT	13½
" 4-4	21	" D	11½
" A	16	Methuen, AA	16
" B	15	" ASA	18
" C	14	Pemberton, AA	15
" D	13	" B	13
" E	12½	" E	11
" F	12	Swift River	10
Cordis, AAA	16½	Thorndike, A	10½
" ACE	17½	" B	10½
" No. 1	17½	Willow Brk., No. 1	—
Lewiston, A	18½	York	17
Palmer	8½	" 30	14½
Pearl River	17		

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton	—	Langley, B	8½
Augusta	—	Massachusetts, D	9
Boott	9	" G	8
Laconia	9	Pepperell	9
Lyman, H	9	Stark, A	9

STRIPES.

American	9 @10½	Lewiston, A	— @—
Amoskeag	10½@11½	Otis, BB	10 @10½
" fancy	— @12	Thorndike, A	— @12
Columbian	9½@10	" B	— @11
Hamilton	— @12½	Uncasville, A	10 @11

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	8½	Kearsarge sateen	9½
Androscoggin sat	9½	National	—
Canoe River	7	Naumkeag sateen	10
Clarendon	7	Pepperell	9½
Indian Orch. Imp	8	Rockport	8½
Laconia	8½	Manchester	—

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	17	Otis, BB	14
Boston	8½	Pearl River	16½
Col'mb'n h'y bro	17	York	16
" XXX brn	17	Warren, AXA	15
Everett	16	" BB	14
Otis, AXA	15	" CC	13
" CC	13	Gold Medal	9½

CHECKS.

Caledonia, XX	12½	Park Mills, No. 60	13½
" X	11	Prodigy	12
Economy	12	Old York	13
Far & Mnrs, No. 5	11½	York, I	12½
" No. 6	12½	" AA extra	15
Park Mills, No. 50	12		

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For New Terms for 1880 *see page* 29.

Insurance.

ONE YEAR AFTER THE REBATE.

THE annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year 1879 has been published. It is composed of an "annuity account," an "insurance account," a "revenue account," a "balance sheet," and an ambiguous statement as to dividends at the end. The annuity account shows that the Company issued two annuities during the year, and that it has some twenty-three thousand dollars of annuities in force. The insurance account shows that the Company has less insurance in force than it had at the end of the year 1874. The revenue account shows a decided falling off of premium receipts and a large increase of death and endowment claims; and the balance sheet shows the smallest increase in assets which the Company has had for fifteen years. In general, it may be stated that the statement is unsatisfactory and anything but encouraging to the patrons of the Company. We have repeatedly pointed out the great mistakes in the management of this Company, and particularly those which have occurred during the last year and a half. In September, 1878, the Company commenced giving away the funds which belonged to the old members to any new customer who would accept them. Under the plea of a necessity for new blood, it commenced taking the very life-blood out of itself, by discriminating against those who had made the Company, in favor of those who had no rights whatever. That some action on the part of the Company at that time was necessary, in order that it might hold its prestige among the leading American life insurance companies we know now, but did not then. Its officers found themselves with a rapidly declining Company as to merit; well knew the mistakes which had led to it; and, in trying to correct it, made a far worse one than had ever been made before. For a period of about eight months new insurers were admitted to the Company by paying only about two-thirds as much as had been paid by those who had made the Company. The just indignation of the old members compelled the Company to abandon the unjust scheme; but the managers of the Company, instead of bending to the undoubted wishes of its members, not improved with the lesson they should have learned, only abandoned the rebate business to announce a permanent reduction of rates, which was in reality to affect only new insurers. We have, therefore, looked for the statement of the business of the past year with considerable curiosity, for we have felt that the wild course of the Company must begin to show its effects even at the end of the first year. About eight years ago the Mutual Life commenced what is now well known as the ratio trick, by which large amounts of dividends and other amounts were carried into the premium income, in order that a small expense ratio might be shown. In addition to this, about the same time, a large amount of money was divided among the officers of the Company, and charged on the books as dividends paid to policyholders. An actuary was discharged because he would not audit an account which he knew was not correct, and which he was ordered to audit by the president. The Company engaged in a fierce quarrel with a neighboring company, which had been quietly pushing for business in a successful way, which was necessarily distasteful. This series of mistakes occurred at about the same time, and they were anything else than a credit to the Company. We propose to look at the progress of this Company since that time and see what the result has been.

The assets of the Company during the period have increased each year as follows: 1871–2, $7,011,001; 1872–3, $6,935,522; 1873–4, $6,844,887; 1874–5, $6,343,788; 1875–6, $3,541,630; 1876–7, $2,673,101; 1877–8, $2,083,533; 1878–9, $1,333,877.

The premium receipts for the years named are stated to have been as follows: 1873, $17,818,889; 1874, $15,651,078; 1875, $15,731,970; 1876, $15,136,703; 1877, 14,030,153; 1878, $13,092,719; 1879, $12,687,882.

The death and endowment claims for the same period are recorded as follows: 1873, $3,379,675; 1874, $3,467,432; 1875, $4,385,083; 1876, $4,459,458; 1877, $4,712,300; 1878, $5,327,883; 1879, $7,007,195.

The expense of management of the Company has been more irregular, but shows the same general tendency. The reports for the various years show it to have been as follows: 1872, $1,351,710; 1873, $1,899,284; 1874, $1,593,191; 1875, $1,468,563; 1876, $1,397,430; 1877, $2,134,582; 1878, $1,626,697; 1879, $2,023,098.

In the expenses of the past three years we have included amounts which are called in the annual statements of the Company "paid contingent guarantee account," $494,919 for 1877, $277,101 for 1878, and $302,908 for 1879, amounting in all to $1,078,927; and we have included it in the expense account because we believe that it expresses the cost to the old members of policies issued under the rebate. We do not know what else it can mean, and have no doubt but that it expresses the amount paid for the rebate mistake. It is certain that the expenses of the rebate do not appear under the head of commissions, or under any other head. The expression "contingent guarantee account" never appeared in any statement of this or any other company until just prior to the adoption of the rebate. It has no meaning to experts in life insurance of any kind whatever; and we have not the slightest doubt of its being simply a record of the expenses of the rebate, and as such have included it in the expense.

We ask any one to examine this record. It does not need comment. The figures we have given are taken from the Company's sworn statements. They show conclusively that the Company has started down-hill at a rapid rate. They show that mismanagement has commenced to tell. We ask the officers and directors of the Company to look at the facts, and then say whether it can by any possibility be a time for reduction of rates.

There is a point in connection with this matter which requires closer analysis. In 1873, as we have stated, the premium income of the Company was sworn to as being $17,818,889; but the insurance commissioner of Massachusstts, in his report for the business of the year, says that this amount was composed of four distinct items, as follows:

The regular premium income of	$9,421,219
Extra dividend of 1872	2,204,627
Regular dividend of 1873	3,200,847
Cash value of additions	2,992,201
Making a total of moneys added to the premium income of the year, which were on hand at the beginning of the year, amounting to	8,397,675

That this course has been pursued since, no one can doubt. It has been repeatedly charged, and never been denied. In 1873, by carrying into the premium income moneys of various kinds, which were on hand at the beginning of the year and which in no way formed a part of the income of the year, it was made to appear that the premium income was very nearly twice what it was in reality. If the same ratio be applied to the claimed premium income of the past year, it is reduced to $6,724,576. This, probably, expresses about the real amount for the year 1879. Being correct, and it must be very nearly so, we make two points:

1. Adding the interest receipts, the total income of the year amounts to about eleven and one-half millions, and, as the expense of management was over two millions, it forms an expense ratio for the year almost unequaled by the reckless companies which have failed because of their extravagance. The real ratio would be 17.34. We have taken this on precisely the same basis as the Company reported its income in 1873.

2. The premium income of the Company appears to be less than its payments for death claims and endowments by nearly half a million dollars. It is but a short time since the agents of the Company freely circulated documents claiming merit because its *interest receipts* were greater than its payments for death and endowment claims. That these claims now exceed its *premium receipts* seems to us certain. To the members of the Company this can be nothing less than startling. To talk of a reduction of the premium rate under such circumstances seems the hight of folly. We take the record as we find it, and we make no comment other than that the statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year 1879 shows most unfortunate mismanagement.

In the various states there are insurance departments, paid for by the citizens of those states, that they may be protected in their payments. Very many life insurance companies have failed, and always on account of mismanagement. There seems to be no help for the policyholders of the Mutual Life except from the insurance departments. If a company ever needed a thorough examination, the Mutual Life does. If the insurance commissioners wish to do the duty which is imposed upon them by law, they will at once make an examination of the Company. We ask that such examination be made, believing that it will show a condition of mismanagement which will place the Company in the hands of men who will yet save it and make it the proud institution it was in former years.

THE WAY TO PUT IT.

THE latest thing in "co-operative" life insurance that we have see is the prospectus of an association which states its "advantages" to be:

"*First*, and most important, *absolute safety*; which is fully provided for *by placing the funds which are being accumulated with special trustees.*"

Here the "co-operative" theory does not seem to include confidence in the integrity of "co-operative" associates; who go outside of their association and hire somebody to take care of their money, when, if ever, there shall be any to take care of!

"*Second*, the *low rates* required give all a chance to avail themselves of the benefits who can pass the required medical examination."

What are "the low rates required"? For a man 25 years old who wants a certificate of insurance on his life for $1,000 (in the "class" which it is hoped will contain 1,000 members always) "the low rates required" are $8 for admission fee; $10 for deposit; $3 for 12 monthly dues; "medical examination extra," which ought to be worth $3, to be good for anything; assessement of 73 cents on every death, which, assuming 10 deaths to occur in the year, will make $7.30. Thus it appears that "the low rates required" by the latest model of "co-operative" insurance make the cost of a $1,000 policy one year to a man twenty-five years old thirty-one dollars and thirty cents.

The same man, if he is insurable, can get a policy on his life for $1,000 in a first-class insurance company for one year for less than twenty dollars.

By the "co-operative" association the insurance will be paid (if paid at all) after the money has been collected from the members assessed for that purpose.

By the life insurance company the insurance will be paid out of money already on hand as soon as the death has been proved.

But there are two things in this estimated cost of a year's "co-operative" insurance which may be changed: namely, the cost of the medical examination and the cost of the mortality. A medical examination to ascertain whether or not a person applying for a life insurance will live out his expectation of life according to the authentic tables of longevity is a special science, in which medical men can become skilled only by a long study and practice of it. Not more than one family physician in a hundred is fully competent to make such an examination. On this account, the large life insurance companies keep in their employ medical men who practice this science, and practice nothing else.

Now, who examines the applicants for a "co operative" insurance? The *Royal Arcanum* journal for October last—one of the many organs of this deluding system—says:

"Nine times out of ten the man who can draw together the number of men requisite has comparatively little judgment in regard to whether the risks are good or bad; especially upon the matter of family history. The physician is new, unfamiliar with the rules, and *will nearly always pass a man with a bad family history*, in spite of the rules before him, if he happens to know him as a robust, healthy-appearing men."

The truth will come out! "A man with a bad family history" is the man to get into a "co-operative" company. The man above all others. And what is the result?

The report of the Union Benefit Mutual Aid Society (one of the largest "co-operative" concerns in this country) to the insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, for the year 1878, shows that their mortality was eighteen and one-half to a thousand.

Let us, therefore, revise the cost of one year's "co-operative" insurance for $1,000 to our young man. We will make the cost of medical examination 50 cents, instead of $3—especially if he be "a man with a bad family history." We will assess him for eighteen and a half deaths, instead of ten deaths, at 73 cents each; then his bill for the year's insurance will be *thirty-four dollars and sixty-four cents.* And what may he or, rather, his heirs expect for it?

There is one more "advantage" offered by the "co-operative" concern:

"*All moneys gained from lapses and forfeitures remain in the fund, to benefit persisting members.*"

The traps which these concerns set to catch "lapses and forfeitures" are set with a very sharp edge. They do not offer a promising opening to the young man. For instance, the rule is that

"dues are payable monthly, on the first day of every month. Failure to make these payments within the prescribed time works a forfeiture; but payment, with fifty per cent. added, may be afterward received."

If they can only get the young man into the concern, and then catch him on a forfeiture, and then squeeze fifty per cent. more out of his purse (50 per cent. of $34.60 is $17.30), making his year's insurance of $1,000 cost him fifty-one dollars and ninety cents, then so much the better for the "persisting members."

But the members are not given to "persisting." From the Pennsylvania reports, already referred to, we learn that, in the year 1878, of 23,311 members of "co-operative" insurance associations 5,473 *forfeited their membership*, against 2,874 in the previous year. Six of these associations could pay only an average of $166 (instead of $1,000) to 37 widows. One widow received only $90, two others received only $37.50 each, and another only $21.

Truly, the greatest "advantages" are to be found in keeping one's self out of a "co-operative" life-insurance association.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.—Jan. 1st, 1880.

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1879, at cost..... $23,761,342 09

RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1879	$2,494,186 84	
Interest and from other sources in 1879	1,856,710 46	4,350,897 30
		$28,112,239 39
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death claims	$1,376,527 45	
Matured endowments	779,185 57	
Dividends to policyholders and for surrendered policies	879,220 38	
Reinsurance	9,500 37	
Commissions	213,585 59	
Agency expenses, medical examinations, and all other expenses	202,468 37	
Taxes	115,582 34	
Profit and loss	36,891 43	3,612,911 48
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1879, at cost		$24,499,327 91
ASSETS.		
Real estate	$644,901 77	
Cash on hand and in b'ks.	2,535,927 07	
U. S. bonds	1,179,801 38	
Railroad and other stocks and bonds	659,992 83	
Bank stocks	1,022,656 04	
State, county, city, and town bonds	5,182,458 57	
Mortgages secured by real estate valued at $36,487,689 00	9,779,561 56	
Loans on collaterals (market value $668,070 00)	468,806 91	
Loans on personal security	45,284 38	
Loans on existing policies, the present value of which exceeds $9,250,000 00	2,970,882 26	
Due from agents and others, less amount due agents and others	8,973 34	
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1879, at cost		$24,499,327 91
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31st, 1879	$612,123 19	
Premiums in course of collection	109,365 69	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums	109,702 94	
Market value of securities over cost	305,375 68	1,136,867 50
Gross assets, Jan. 1st, 1880		$25,636,195 41
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due	$358,507 74	
Dividends to policyholders, not due	119,827 89	
Reserve for re-insurance on existing policies, actuaries' 4 per ct. standard $21,548,728 10		
Less value of policies of re-insurance	83,102 40	21,465,625 70
Loading on deferred and unpaid premiums, 20 per cent	43,831 72	
Reserve for possible depreciation in value of real estate	75,000 00	
All other liabilities	9,255 39	22,072,048 23
SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICYHOLDERS:		
By Conn. and Mass. Standard		$3,564,147 09
By standard of New York and most other states, exceeds		5,000,000 00

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Pres. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.
J. C. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres. H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
G. W. RUSSELL, M.D., Consulting Physician.

LIFE INSURANCE RECEIVERS.

Our readers who are in search of information from any of the defunct life insurance companies of this city should address their letters not to any self-appointed "Agent" or self-constructed "Bureau," but to the honored and well-fed "Receivers" of these institutions, whose names are given below:

Name.	*Receiver.*	*When Appointed.*
American Pop. Life	E. Z. Lawrence	Jan. 16th, 1877.
Atlantic Mut. Life..	E. Newcomb.....	Aug. 6th, '77.
Continental Life...	John P. O'Neill ..	May 10th, '77.
Empire Mutual.....	John P. O'Neill ..	Jan. 4th, 1879.
Globe Mutual Life.	James D. Fish....	May 29th, '79.
Guardian Mut. Life	H. R. Pierson	March 8th, 1877.
North America Life	H. R. Pierson	March 8th, '77.
NewYork State Life	H. R. Pierson	March 8th, '77.
Reserve Mut. Life	H. R. Pierson	March 8th, '77.
Security Life Ins.	W. H. Wickham..	Dec. 14th, 1876.
World Mutual Life	S. W. Rosendale..	M'ch 23d, 1879.
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life.....	H. R. Pierson ..	March 9th, 1877.

THE Indiana Legislature at the last session authorized the governor to appoint an insurance commission to act with the attorney-general and the state auditor in codifying the present laws of insurance and preparing a draft of a new law covering the subject. The governor, accordingly, appointed Mr. John A. Finch, of Indianapolis; the same gentleman, if we mistake not, who once gave some vigorous and lively views of the business of insurance at a convention of insurers in the City of New York, some years ago. The commission have under consideration the following questions: I. What is necessary to give the public accurate information concerning the standing of companies from without the state seeking to do business in Indiana? II. How should such companies be brought within the process of the courts of the state? III. Upon what basis should such companies be taxed, if taxed at all? To whom shall taxes be paid—treasurer of state or to treasurers of the counties where premiums are collected? IV. Supposing such a law to be constitutional, is it desirable, on any account, or equitable, to adopt what is known as the reciprocal or retaliatory law?—*Albany Law Journal.*

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

in their New Marble Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 327---331 Chestnut Street.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers. Also desirable safes in upper vault for $10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters. Vault Doors guarded by the Yale Time Lock.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the courts, corporations, and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS and INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As an additional security, the Company has a Special Trust Capital of $1,000,000, primarily responsible for their Trust Obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President and in charge of the Trust Department.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen A. Caldwell,	William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark,	John B. Gest,
Alexander Henry,	Edward T. Steel,
George F. Tyler,	Thomas Drake,
Henry C. Gibson,	Thomas McKean,

C. A. Griscom.

CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Receiver is now paying all policyholders whose claims have been passed upon by the Court, upon presentation in person or by attorney, at his office, 20 Nassau Street. Applicants must produce their receipts for policy. Death-claims approved by the Court are also being paid.

Attorneys representing many claimants will save time by sending in a list of their policies before calling. As separate checks must be made out, several days' notice should be given when the list is long.

JOHN P. O'NEILL, Receiver.

METROPOLE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PARIS.

Fully Paid Cash Capital, $1,000,000,

and the additional security to policyholders of $3,000,000 of stockholders' obligations and the rigid laws of France.

UNITED STATES OFFICES, BOSTON, MASS.
JOHN C. FAIGE, Resident Manager.

TRUSTEES IN BOSTON FOR THE UNITED STATES
H. H. HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Messrs. H. H. Hunnewell & Sons.
GEO. M. BARNARD, Esq., of Messrs. Geo. M. Barnard & Co.
WM. P. HUNT, Esq., President Atlas National Bank and President of the South Boston Iron Co.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 29.

Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1879 (par values).....	$33,470,782 28
Liabilities (Mass. Standard).....	31,113,357 63
Surplus, including dividends of 1879.....	$2,357,424 65
Surplus on New York Standard (market values).....	$5,937,161 18

DIRECTORS.

Lewis C. Grover, Henry McFarlan, J. B. Pearson, Joseph A. Halsey, B. C. Miller, E. A. Strong, Amzi Dodd, O. L. Baldwin, Theodore Macknet F. T. Frelinghuysen, William Clark, Edward H. Wright

OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, *President.*
B. C. Miller, *Treasurer.* J. B. Pearson, *Vice President.*
E. A. Strong, *Secretary.* B. J. Miller, *Actuary.*
H. N. Congar, *Adjuster.* F. H. Teese, *Counsel.*

Twenty-eighth Annual Report

OF THE

BERKSHIRE

Life Insurance Company,

OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

January 1st, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received in 1879....	$391,911 96	
Interest and rents.....	167,825 02	
		$559,736 98

DISBURSEMENTS to Policyholders.

For death claims.....	$107,161 21	
For matured endowments.....	56,976 00	
For dividends.....	80,612 50	
For surrendered policies.....	88,947 12	
		333,906 99

EXPENSES.

Commissions and allowances to agents and medical examiners' fees.....	$29,479 11	
Salaries of officers and clerks.	15,752 14	
Rent of agency offices.....	4,013 11	
Legal expenses.....	305 65	
Printing, advertising, postage, etc.....	6,436 92	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	8,339 18	
		87,310 14
Interest paid on guarantee capital.....		1,785 00
Taxes.....		4,017 09
Reinsurance.....		1,733 00
		$427,872 98

ASSETS.

United States securities, market value....	$562,292 50
City, county, and municipal bonds, market value.....	108,530 00
Mortgage loans, first liens.....	1,713,932 03
Loans on approved collaterals.....	115,110 00
Real estate, company's building.....	177,500 00
Real estate, taken under foreclosure.....	251,973 62
Premium notes on policies in force.....	192,608 86
Stock in Massachusetts national banks, market value.....	158,370 00
Cash in Company's office.....	1,621 70
Cash in banks.....	45,203 97
Net premiums in course of collection....	16,629 64
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums.....	25,999 13
Interest accrued on investments.....	54,751 39
Rents accrued.....	805 56
	$3,428,726 21

LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance reserve (4 per cent., actuaries' tables).....	$3,049,192 90
Losses reported but not yet due.....	22,850 00
Contingent liabilities (being policy claims not adjusted).....	20,000 00
Unpaid dividends.....	6,823 08
Premiums paid in advance.....	18,437 94
Sundry ledger credits.....	503 65
Surplus, Massachusetts standard.....	310,863 65
	$3,428,726 21

If the reserve is estimated by the New York standard (4½ per cent. American Experience Table), the surplus of the Company is increased about $170,000, making a total surplus of $481,863 65.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM R. PLUNKETT, *President.*
JAMES M. BARKER, *Vice-President.*
JAMES W. HULL, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
WILLIAM H. HALL, *Assistant Secretary.*

NEW YORK CITY AGENCY:

271 Broadway, corner of Chambers Street.
EDW. O'NEIL, *Manager, etc.*
WM. L. BOYNTON, *Special Agent.*

The largest amount of Life Insurance at the smallest outlay.

THE PROVIDENT

SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office, Western Union Building, New York.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.
WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

YEARLY RENEWABLE POLICIES.

The yearly renewable policy is a contract at once simple, safe, and inexpensive. The protection of life insurance is furnished for the whole of life or as long as needed, at actual current cost, each year by itself. Large accumulations in the hands of the company are thus rendered unnecessary and the policyholder never has at risk more than the actual cost of one year's insurance.

In this way the dangers and defects of the old system are avoided and the protection of life insurance is offered upon a plan as simple, fair, and just as is a contract of fire insurance.

Send for Circulars, giving rates and full explanations.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. ☜

Scottish Commercial

INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

F. J. HALLOWS, General Manager.

Fire Assets.....	$1,550,128 89
Liabilities.....	742,690 38

U. S. Branch Statement, Dec. 31st, 1878.

Assets.....	$679,743 26
Liabilities.....	386,562 87

U. S. Branch Office, 40 and 42 Pine St., New York.
E. W. CROWELL, Resident Manager.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Massachusetts Mutual Life

Insurance Company,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1879.

RECEIPTS IN 1879.

Premiums.....	$730,256 01
Interest and rents.....	383,727 08
Total.....	$1,113,983 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death claims.....	$413,623 46	
Less reinsurance.....	3,500 00	
	$410,423 46	
Matured endowments.....	143,500 00	
Surplus returned to policyholders in dividends.....	161,859 47	
Surrendered and canceled policies.....	125,685 21	
Total payments to policyholders.....		$841,468 14
Commissions and salaries.....	119,970 61	
Other expenses.....	34,443 67	154,414 28
Taxes, licenses, and other state fees.....	11,127 93	
Reinsurance.....	5,646 88	16,774 81
Expenses on real estate obtained by foreclosure (taxes, insurance, repairs, costs, care, etc.).....	54,886 30	
Profit and loss (premiums paid on U. S. bonds from 1866 to 1877, inclusive).....	21,391 79	76,278 09
Total disbursements.....		$1,088,935 29

ASSETS.

First mortgage loans on real estate.....		$2,906,349 88
Loans secured by collaterals.....		281,2 0 00
Loans on company's policies in force.....		59,03 00
United States bonds.....		259,014 75
City, county, and town bonds.....		268,175 00
Railroad stocks and bonds.....		539,270 00
National bank stocks.....		75,637 00
Real estate.....		1,200,610 00
Premium notes on policies in force.....		704,241 92
Bills receivable.....		2,244 50
Office furniture.....		3,000 00
Cash on hand, in bank, and in transit (since received).....		100,147 80
Interest and rents accrued.....		228,005 85
Premiums in course of collection (less cost of collection).....		40,599 42
Deferred premiums (less cost of collection).....		74,915 95
Balances due from agents.....		2,245 23
Total Assets.....		$6,639,727 30

LIABILITIES.

Reserve by Massachusetts standard.....		$5,820,949 00
Death claims not adjusted and not due.....		118,055 00
Endowment claims not adjusted and not due.....		19,450 00
Unpaid dividends.....		18,566 93
Premiums paid in advance.....		3,288 45
Total Liabilities.....		$5,975,289 38
Surplus by Massachusetts standard.....		$664,438 01
Surplus by New York standard, about.....		$1,101,000 00

No. of Policies in force, Dec. 31st, 1879, 13,065, insuring $28,777,145.

E. W. BOND, President. HENRY FULLER, Jr., Vice-President.
AVERY J. SMITH, Secretary. DAVID P. SMITH, M. D., Medical Examiner.
OSCAR B. IRELAND, Actuary. F. W. CHAPIN, M. D., Ass't " "

Thirtieth Annual Statement

OF THE

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1879.

—:o:—

INCOME.

Premiums received during the year.....	$317,705 77	
Interest received from investments, rents, etc.....	206,505 54	
	$524,211 31	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Life losses paid.....	$310,650 60
Endowments and annuities paid.....	41,367 00
Traveling agents and commissions.....	21,311 19
Salaries and medical examinations.....	20,657 67
Taxes, licenses, and legal expenses.....	18,328 00
Printing, advertising, stamps, etc.....	19,552 83
Surrendered and canceled policies and notes voided by lapse of policies.....	321,669 97
	$753,545 06

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Mortgages upon real estate.....	$1,596,225 67
Stocks and bonds.....	445,317 00
Real estate, office, and properties bought to secure loans.....	774,849 14
Loans on collateral, amply secured.....	318,580 06
Premium notes secured by policies.....	340,756 40
Net deferred and unreported premiums.	18,756 81
Cash on hand and in banks.....	70,578 94
Accrued interest to January 1st.....	45,009 88
	$3,616,164 79

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance reserve at 4½ per cent.....	$2,714,312 00
Death claims not yet due.....	39,706 48
Funds held in trust.....	109,554 94
Net premiums paid in advance.....	9,066 13
	$2,871,899 55
Surplus as to policyholders.....	744,265 24
	$3,616,164 79
Number of policies in force.....	6,961
Amount at risk.....	11,187,603

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GEORGE W. HILL, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas.
J. G. HAMMER, Assistant Secretary.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

254 BROADWAY, New York;
179 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Assets January 1st, 1879.....		$4,818 948 76
Less reduction of same during the year..		31 597 03
		$4,787 351 73
Premiums received in 1879.....		465,105 60
Interest received in 1879.....		283 811 38
		$5,536,268 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death.....	$188,773 00	
Annuities paid.....	1,167 17	
Matured endowments paid....	156,677 00	
Dividends to policyholders and Surrendered Policies...	215,365 86	
TOTAL PAID POLICYHOLDERS....	$561 98 : 03	
Commissions.....	30,167 58	
Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, Postage, and Stationery.....	37,617 04	
Medical Fees, Interest on Capital, and Taxes.....	21,249 62	
Rent and all Office Expenses..	35,535 21	
	$183 599 45	
		695 [illegible] 48
		$4,840,686 23

ASSETS.

Real estate.....	$282,407 63
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,148,700 00
U. S. bonds, par.....	964 500 00
Brooklyn City bonds, par.....	608,000 00
Kings County bonds, par.....	151,000 00
New York City bonds, par.....	54,000 00
Temporary loans, secured by U. S. and other stocks, market value $710,405.....	572,200 00
Cash on hand and in bank.....	56,111 81
Loans to policyholders (the reserve on which is over $1,400,000).....	803,360 66
Uncollected and deferred premiums in course of transmission, less cost of collection.....	92 609 48
Accrued interest and rents.....	17,807 27
Agents' balances, secured by bonds.....	11,629 39
Market value of bonds over par.....	108,360 00
	$4,840,686 23

LIABILITIES.

Reserve by company's valuation, New York standard.....	$3,642,381 00
Death claims awaiting proof, matured endowment and dividends to policyholders not due.....	33,594 23
Surplus as regards policyholders.....	1,158,761 00
	$4,840,686 23

GEO. C. RIPLEY, President.
CHAS. A. TOWNSEND, Vice-President.
JOS. F. HOLBROOK, Secretary.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer.
A. B. CAPWELL, Counsel.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 510 WALNUT STREET.

Bonds and mortgages, being all first mortgages on improved property	$809,307 00
United States 5-per-cent. loan, 1881	247,800 00
United States 6-per-cent. loan, 1881	31,100 00
Philadelphia city loan	67,275 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company stock	17,250 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company loan	11,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company first mortgage loan	11,495 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, consolidated 6s loan	30,940 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company navy-yard 6s loan	10,100 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company consolidated 7s loan	22,500 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company first mortgage 6s loan	13,287 50
Delaware Railroad Company mortgage 6s loan	16,500 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company first mortgage 6s loan	25,750 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company first mortgage 6s loan	44,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company first mortgage 6s loan	37,950 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 6s loan	24,200 00
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company first mortgage 6s loan	21,000 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Company first mortgage 7s loan	26,875 00
West Jersey Railroad Company first mortgage 7s loan	11,250 00
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company 7-per-cent. loan	28,320 00
United Companies of New Jersey consolidated mortgage 6s loan	67,200 00
Southern Central Railroad Company of New York second mortgage 7s gold loan	20,000 00
Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company first mortgage 6s loan	4,100 00
The Car Trust of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. loan	67,000 00
The Empire Car Trust 6 per cent. loan	37,000 00
The New Jersey Car Trust Association, 7 per cent. loan	28,000 00
The Pennsylvania Company 6 per cent. loan	20,000 00
The New York and Pacific Car Trust Association 6 per cent. loan	26,000 00
American Steamship Company 6 per cent. loan	15,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company first mortgage 6s loan	8,050 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company second mortgage 6s loan	10,042 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company first mortgage 6s loan	31,030 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company gold loan	20,700 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company first mortgage 6s loan	8,200 00
Delaware Division Canal Company 6 per cent. loan	19,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company 7 per cent. loan	17,600 00
Pennsylvania State 6s loan	1,035 00
Harrisburg City 6s	18,540 00
St. Louis City 6s	26,000 00
Delaware State 6s	13,910 00
New Jersey State 6s	9,240 00
Camden County 6s	18,200 00
Cincinnati City 7 3-10ths	45,600 00
Cincinnati City 7s loan	11,000 00
Cincinnati City 6s loan	12,600 00
Pittsburgh City 7s water loan	58,000 00
Pittsburgh City 7s, Stanton-avenue loan	10,000 00
Newark City 7s loan	22,950 00
Philadelphia Bank stock	25,000 00
Manayunk Gas Company stock	1,000 00
Real estate	131,289 89
Accrued interest	5,929 33
Bills receivable	27,200 00
Cash in manager's hands	6,734 83
Cash in bank and office	57,951 48
	$1,982,398 00

JOHN DEVEREAUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
JOHN L. THOMSON, Assistant Secretary.
JANUARY 1ST, 1880.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - $6,000,000
Surplus, over - 750,000

SAVINGS BANK POLICIES A SPECIALTY

JOHN A. NICHOLS, President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Counsel.
CHAS. M. HIBBARD, Actuary.
ALLAN P. NICHOLS, Cashier.
JOHN R. POWELL, Manager of Agencies for New York State.

UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company,
Nos. 261, 263, 263, and 264 Broadway cor. Warren Street.
INCORPORATED 1850.
CASH ASSETS,
$4,874,947.01.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued.

JAMES BUELL, *President.*
C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*
GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary.*

1825. *1880.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Cash Capital	$400,000 00
Reinsurance and all Liabilities	804,038 88
Surplus	807,073 23
	$2,011,112 11

JOHN DEVEREAUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
JOHN L. THOMSON, Ass't Sec.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24th, 1880.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1879.

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 187	$3,699,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879	1,671,981 91
Total Amount of Marine Premiums	$5,371,048 49
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	3,875,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,524,331 04
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$8 0,736 77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$6,875,558 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,307,900 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,522,893 95
Cash in Bank	231,455 16
Total Amount of Assets	$12,437,789 51

Six per Cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

Fifty per Cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ROBERT L. STUART,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
WM. STURGIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	PETER V. KING,
ROYAL PHELPS,	THOMAS B. CODDINGTON,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	HORACE K. THURBER,
C. A. HAND,	A. A. RAVEN,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d *Vice-President.*
A. A. RAVEN, 3d *Vice-President.*

CONTINENTAL

(FIRE)

Insurance Company.

This Company conducts its business under the New York Safety Fund Law.

Offices Continental Buildings, { 100 Broadway, New York; Cor. Court and Montague Streets, and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Gross Assets, January, 1879	$3,327,771 74
Cash Capital	1,000,000 00
Net Surplus	1,038,422 27
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	1,060,384 21
Reserve, representing other claims and undivided profits	228,965 26

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

United States Bonds at market value	$1,064,250 00
State and other Bonds and Stocks	340,674 50
Cash on hand	160,793 08
Demand Loans (on Stocks and Bonds, worth $351,317)	289,510 00
Mortgage Loans (on Real Estate, worth $1,097,125)	603,750 00
Real Estate, office buildings in New York and Brooklyn	690,000 00
Premiums due—unpaid and in course of collection	142,994 54
Interest and Rents accrued	35,800 69

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
C. TOWNSEND, Secretary A. D.
A. M. KIRBY, Secretary L. D.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, General Agent.
C. H. DUTCHER, Sec'y Brooklyn Department.

THE CONTINENTAL

LIFE Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD CONN.
ASSETS, $3,423,783.16
SURPLUS, $379,602.61.
JAS. S. PARSONS, President.
A. S. WINCHESTER, Vice-President.
R. E. BEECHER, Secretary.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

120 Broadway, New York.

INCONTESTABLE ASSURANCE.

TECHNICAL POINTS AVOIDED.

STRENGTH.

Assets . . . $36,000,000.

Surplus . . . 7,000,000.

THE MOST POPULAR COMPANY.

The universal public want in Life Assurance ***is a Policy that will be certainly paid at maturity and whose terms are definite and clear.***

Throughout the United States, the old and new policies alike of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are made incontestable after three years from their date.

Each ordinary policy provides for a definite surrender value in paid-up assurance, in case the policy is forfeited after three years from its date.

Each Tontine policy contains a definite surrender value in cash, in case of withdrawal at the end of the Tontine period.

The contract is concisely and clearly expressed, containing only such provisions as are necessary to protect the Policyholders.

By the new form of policy adopted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society the certainty of payment is made a part of the contract, and policyholders are not left in doubt.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society now possesses accumulated assets, securely invested, amounting to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars. This provides for all liabilities (in which term is included the "Reserve" required by law), and leaves a surplus of Seven Millions, a strength unequaled by companies either of the age of the Equitable or older.

The new business of the Equitable Society has for the last eight years averaged larger than that of any other company, and has largely increased during the present year.

H. B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres.

Old and Young.

HIS MOTHER'S WAY.*

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

"My Mamma just knows how to cry
About an old glove or a ring,
Or even a stranger going by
The gate, or—almost anything!

"She cried till both her eyes were red
About *him*, too. (I saw her, though!)
And he was just a ——, Papa said.
(We have to call them that, you know.)

"She cried about the shabbiest shawl,
Because it cost too much to buy;
But Papa cannot cry at all,
For he's a man. And that is why!

"Why, if his coat was not right new,
And if the yellow bird would die
That sings, and my white kitten too,
Or even himself, *he* would not cry.

"He said that he would sleep to-night
With both the pistols at his head,
Because that ragged fellow might
Come back. That's what my Papa said!

"But Mamma goes and hides her face
There in the curtains, and peeps out
At him, and almost spoils the lace.
And he is what she cries about!

"She says he looks so cold, so cold,
And has no pleasant place to stay!
Why can't he work? He is not old;
His eyes are blue—they've not turned gray."

So the boy babbled. . . . Well, sweet sirs,
Flushed with your office-fires, you write
You laugh down at such grief as hers;
But are these women foolish quite?

I know. But, look you, there may be
Stains sad as wayside dust, I say,
Upon your own white hands (ah, me!)
No woman's tears can wash away.

One sees her baby's dimple hold
More love than you can measure. . . . Then
Nights darken down on heads of gold
Till wind and frost try wandering men!

But there are prisons made for such,
Where the strong roof shuts out the snow;
And bread (that you would scorn to touch)
Is served them there. I know, I know.

Ah! while you have your books, your ease,
Your lamp-light leisure, jests, and wine,
Fierce outside whispers, if you please,
Moan, each: "These things are also mine!"

*Written after reading certain newspaper discussions as to the treatment of the "tramp."

GABE AND THE IRISH LADY.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

"HERE he is, Jennie! What there is of him!" said the cheery Captain, thus introducing to his daughter's notice the not very prepossessing chattel personal he had just hired and brought home.

"Enough of him, such as it is, I should say," responded Miss Jenny, as her keen eye and keener perception took in the merit of the subject before her and rated it at just about its proper value.

"Oh! don't decide in advance against yourself, Jenny," said the Captain. "The boy may turn out better than he looks. He can scour knives and run errands, and no doubt you'll find him useful." Then, turning to the boy, he said: "See here, Snowball, if you know your own interest, you'll take care not to offend this young lady. Understand?"

"Oh! law, Marse Cap'n," answered the boy, grinning relievedly (he had wilted considerably under Miss Jenny's searching gaze), "Gabe isn't gwine ter 'fend nobody. Gabe gwine ter mind Missy jis' like a *dawg*."

Words fail to express the measure of abject servility he contrived to throw into his enunciation of the word dog. The boy's eyes sought the young lady's. Something he saw in them caused him to squirm uncomfortably. Miss Jenny's lip curled.

"You need not act like a dog," she said. "Behave yourself as a serving-boy should, and you will fare well. Otherwise"—

Miss Jenny left her sentence, with its limitless possibilities, unfinished. The Captain laughed heartily.

"Now you hear it," he said. "Star of the Morning, look out for 'otherwises.'"

"Golly, Marse Cap'n," said the boy, "I dusn't want no sich. 'Clar ter goodniss, Missy, Ise a pow'ful han' fur clean knives, an' shake kyapit, an' tote watah, an' all sich as dat. Y'alls dusn't know wot a suv-vant ole Gabe is."

"No, we do not, indeed," said Miss Jenny. "But we shall soon find out. Come to the kitchen with me. Where are his things, Papa?"

"On him, Jenny; on him. At least, all I saw of things. Have you any clothes or other valuables, Gabe?"

"Laws, Marse Cap'n," answered the boy, "dat ar white 'oman kep' every stitch ob clo'es, bosom-pin an' all. She ain't my ole Mistis. She jis a white pusson dat hi'ed me. She speklate on hi'in' Niggahs. Ole Mistis guv me 'hole heap o' good clo'es when I go to lib wid dat white 'oman. Dell law! I nebber see de fus' rag sense, 'cep' jis wot I got on. Dat ain't all 'bout dat ar' white 'oman. She dun cheat de Cap'n pow'ful, kase she don't pay my ole Mis nuffin' jis 'cep' two dollahs de mumf; an' 'clar ter de goodniss ef she didn't chawge de Cap'n *fo'* dollahs de mumf, jis fer ole Gabe, 'dout no clo'es, jis 'cep' wot he got on. Dah ar' twice too much fer sich a Niggah, kase ole Gabe jis onpossible ter be wuth dat ar' fo' dollahs de mumf."

"I should think so," said Miss Jenny. "Now you are talking quite sensibly."

Gabe, quick to take his cue, perceiving that a self-deprecating style was far more likely to prove acceptable to Miss Jenny than any attempt at self-praise, at once added:

"Kase ole Gabe jis a mizzable, no-'count Niggah, dat nobody keers nuffin' 'bout, an' nebber teached nuffin' sence he's bawn. How you specs he gwine be wuth dat fo' dollahs de mumf?"

"No one expects it," laughed the young lady. "But, since you seem to bewail your lack of teaching, know that from henceforth you will be taught—several things. And what we do expect is that you will improve your chances."

"Laws! Miss Jinny, Ise dat bleeged," began Gabe, radiant with delight at the relaxation of the young lady's rigid manner. "Now you is jis mose like de Cap'n; an' he de mose elegantest gemman Ise seed sense Ise bawn. Dat ain't no make-b'leeve lie, Miss Jinny. Dat de sollum fac'."

"Well, Gabriel," laughed the Captain, "I suppose I owe you as much as two bits and a picayune for that. Take this (and he tossed him a silver half-dollar) to begin the new place on, and see how many more like it you can deserve. Be a good boy and mind your orders, and you'll get along."

The Captain returned to his office down-town, and Miss Jenny led Gabe to the kitchen, to present him to the new cook, who only lifted her head a trifle higher as she acknowledged the introduction, with the remark: "Whativer's the good uv thim haythin Nagurs it passes Biddy O'Rafferty to find out. Though, if yez do be plazed wid 'im, it's not Biddy's place to shpake the worrud."

"Find some work for him, Bridget," said Miss Jenny. "I will send him to you when I have shown him to Mamma."

"Faith! I wish her joy uv the soight," responded Bridget.

Mrs. Chamberlaine—mild-eyed, gentle-voiced, and easy-going—smiled benignly upon the lad and hoped he would make no trouble for the cook.

"I ain't studdyin' 'bout makin' no trouble no ways, Mistis," said Gabe, assuringly. But he added, reflectively: "Dem I'ish ladies dat wuks in kitchins, dey all alike. Dey de mose onregen'ret pussons, an' I dus 'spise 'em.

It was in the good city of St. Louis, in the year 1849, that Gabriel, chattel personal, belonging to the estate of Bryan Blennerhasset, was sub-let into the family the joys and sorrows of each member of which he for some years, by turns, increased. The year was a memorable one, for during the entire summer season King Cholera reigned supreme and the Court of Death held high carnival. Thousands of families left the city, though multitudes remained, determined to share each other's chances and, at least, to die at home.

Through the sultry summer days the sound of slowly-rolling wheels was heard in the streets all day and far into the hot and murky night. Close upon the heels of one funeral cortege followed another. The city hearses were too few in number to bear away the city dead, and vehicles of every available kind were brought into service. The mournful tolling of the great cathedral bell—it seemed to toll all day and every day—announced the funeral rites of some member of the parish, and inspired many a prayer from the lips of the faithful for the rest of the departed soul. To watch the funeral processions, and to chant

—— "keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme."

with the tolling of the great cathedral bell, was Gabe's special delight.

"Dell law!" he would say to Bridget, when he considered her demands on him too oppressive. "Isn't you onreasonin'? How you specs Mis Chaim'lin gwine ter know 'bout de mo'tal'ty dis yer day ef ye don't 'low ole Gabe no time fer watch dem yerses? 'Bout tousan millium of 'em dun gone by fo' dis time o' day. Heah dat ar' bell toll! How I know dat ain't some o' yo' kindred dun dead?"

Then he would break out in most mournfully thrilling tones, and in perfect musical accord with the strokes of the bell, prolonging each word and tone exactly in time with the bell-notes:

"One! Soul! Gone! One! Soul! Gone!
Whar! 'Bout! Gone! Whar! 'Bout! Gone!
Clar! Don't! Know!
One! Soul! Gone! Ya-as! Dat's! Sho!"

There are those in this city who to this day can never listen to the old cathedral bell sound its deep funereal tones without recalling the weirdly mournful cadences of Gabe's funeral chant. Although gifted, like many of his race, with a rare, sweet voice and a quick ear, the young scamp seemed to take great delight in howling, in the dismalest voice and to most unmusical tunes, certain basket-meeting hymns, as he styled them. The first time Miss Jenny ever undertook to inflict corporeal punishment upon the urchin was on account of his persistent efforts at one of these hymns. He was seated on a grass-plat in the middle of the side-yard, the knife-board between his outstretched feet, his body swaying back and forth and from side to side, as he lazily rubbed at his cutlery. And as he sat and swayed and scoured, he also sang:

"As I passed by de gates oh Hell,
I bid dis worl' a long far'well.
Oh! I don' want to stay heah no longer.
Oh! wot I want to stay heah for?
Dis yer worl' a Hell to me,
Kase my ole Mistis don't lub me,
Bekase I won't drink jawbone tea.
Oh! I don't want to stay heah no longer."

"Gabe!" said Miss Jenny, rapidly crossing the grass-plat and administering a smart box on his ear, "at least six times to-day I have forbidden you to howl that outlandish farrago! Now perhaps you will remember."

"Conshinse sake, Miss Jinny!" exclaimed the lad. "Be sho I will. Wot yo' spilin' dem leetle, sof', cotton han's cuffin' black Niggah jaws fo'? White ladies han's ain't fitten fer cuff wid. Yo' jis orter leab all sich as dat ter de Cap'n."

"If you ring any more changes on that horrid howl, I will leave it to the Captain," said Miss Jenny, significantly. "And I've half a mind to take a switch to you now," she added, as the young monkey grinned provokingly into her face. "I thought you were going to mind so beautifully!"

"So I is, Miss Jinny. Ise gwine ter mind. Ise jis studdyin' 'bout stoppin' off dat bahskit-meetin' hymn, dat ain't no outlannish verry go. Dat a 'ligious Niggah hymn."

"Whatever it is, you'd better not practice it any more," said the young lady. "I don't object to your singing, about your work; but you shall not howl and yell like an insane Dervish."

"Miss Jinny, I ain't no inshane Duvvish, I ain't," whined the boy. "An' I 'clar to goodniss you is dat habd ter please."

But before the young lady had fairly passed out of sight he threw back his head, opened his mouth, and sang like a lark or a nightingale, in tones of ravishing sweetness, the stanza:

"Oh! what was Love made for,
If 'tis not the same
Through joy and through torment,
Through grief and through shame?
Through the furnace unshrinking
Thy steps I'll pursue,
And shield thee and save thee
Or perish there too."

Miss Jenny could not resist the impulse to toss a picayune from the upper piazza to the silver-voiced urchin, saying, as she did so: "Never sing any worse than that, Gabe, and you'll get rich before long."

"T'ankee, Miss Jinny. Dat ar' kase dat a lub song. Make Missy t'ink 'bout her jularkey."

And then, laughing hilariously at the interpretation of the motives that actuated the young lady, he trolled forth:

"'Oh! Miss Missy, don' you cry;
Yore jularkey'll come bym-bye.
Dar he come, all dress in blue;
Dat's a sign dat he lubs you.'

Ki! Isn't white young missises dat curus?"

Between Gabe and the autocrat of the kitchen there was mutual and uncompromising animosity. Bridget could never bring herself to any repression of her scorn for "haythun Nagurs" in general, this luckless lad in particular; while Gabe, in return, enjoyed nothing more than an opportunity, which he never failed to improve, of either vexing or scaring "dat ar' I'ish lady." One of his favorite revenges was to seize the garden-hose and dart out upon the front pavement at an early hour in the morning, to wash the stone flagging and compass her confusion. Bridget was a faithful attendant upon morning mass, and so punctual was the rigid maiden that Gabe could reckon to the fraction of a minute the time of her appearance at the garden corner, which he, eyes to the ground and hose-nozzle in full play a few inches higher, would turn at full speed at the precise moment when Bridget, from the side-street, arrived at the fateful spot. Of course, her two feet and ankles received the whole benefit of the stream of water, and many an involuntary Irish jig did the poor girl execute at this unlucky corner, in consequence of the "haythen Nagur's" well-laid scheme.

"Whist! Arra! The howly saints protict us! Bad luck thin to yez for a mannerless spalpeen, and may all the imps uv Satan fly away wid yez!" she would wail, as she hopped frantically up and down, while Gabe, with well-feigned wonderment, would stare at the girl, in strange antics prancing; for all the while he would manage to keep the nozzle aimed with great precision at her lower extremities, until, with a loud shriek and bound forward, the exasperated damsel would seize Gabe by the collar, and cuff him soundly.

"Dell law! Sich a 'ligion as dat is you gits!" the boy would comment, disgustfully. "Why in de goodniss gurracious couldn't yo' tole ole Gabe de wattah a-squhtin' on ye? Good golly! Gwine ter de chu'ch fer git 'ligion fus ting in de mawnin', fo' breakfus, an' den comin' home a-rippin' an' a-tarrin' sich a way as dat is! Smackin' a po' Niggah's jaws off, jis on 'count ob her own orkidniss a-rumnin' inter dat wattah-squht. Sho! 'Clar ter de goodniss, I donno wot sort o' stuff dey has ter dat ar' chu'ch. 'Tain't 'ligion, no ways."

Another sweet revenge of Gabe's he compassed with "pop-cracks," by which expressive term he designated all manner of Chinese fire-crackers, torpedoes, grasshoppers, and the like, that came into his possession through the Captain's rather injudicious liberality. It was his delight to place under the cellar-door a quantity of fire-crackers, discriminatingly fused, so as to explode, with startling reverberations, just as Biddy, a pan of potatoes in one hand, some other commodity in the other, reached the topmost step. At every such celebration the frightened girl, with a wild shriek, would bound forward, sending her commodities all over the paved walk, and protesting in loud voice against the "Sorra luck that iver sint the haythen Nagur, wid no more sinse nor an ijit, intil the fambly, to break ivery bone in the two ligs uv poor Biddy, wid his murtherin' devishes."

"Good conshinse! I'ish ladies is dat skeery!" the boy would comment, as he hastened from some conveniently out-of-the-way spot to the "scene of confusion and creature complaints," and proceeded to propitiate the irate damsel by picking up her scattered stores.

"Put dem yer pop-cracks cl ar under de sullar-do' jis a-puppus, so dey wouldn't huht ye no ways. 'Pears like it jis onpossible for Ole Gabe ter suit ye 'bout dem pop-cracks de Cap'n fotch."

"Sure, an' it's ivery outlandish place ye do pick out to pit the murtherin' things. That a sinsible man like the Captin should indulge ye to thim same! Didn't ye stoof a pint uv thim intil the coal-hod the mornin', an' cum' near blowing the brikfas' oop the chimbly wid yer foolery?" returned Bridget, on one such occasion.

"You dun do dat ar' yo' ownse'f. Gabe jis chuck a few pop-cracks inter de coal-hod, kase he pockets bustin' a big hole. Dat de time yo's too suddin 'bout chunkin' up de fiah."

And Gabe, unmindful of discretion, burst into a fit of laughter at the droll memory called up by Bridget's allusion.

"Sure, it's Biddy that do wish she had the ordering uv yez for a month," said the disgusted damsel. "Not wan day shud go over yer haythin hid, wid wool on it like a shape's back, but yez shud be packed intil a toob under the hydrint, wid the fool foorce uv the sthrame turned ontil yer bare back. Mebby thin some uv the dirthy thricks uv ye'd be washed oot by the toime Biddy ud turn that sthrame off."

"Dell law!" ejaculated Gabe, rolling his eyes wildly. And when he repeated Bridget's good wishes to his next friend, Captain Tucker's Ike, he added, conclusively: "Dat wot make me 'spise dem l'ish ladies."

ST. LOUIS, MO.

EVENING SCHOOL IN CHINA-TOWN.

BY HELEN W. LUDLOW.

ANY traveler across the continent discovers for himself that, from the first encounter with the Chinese waiters at the railroad restaurant of Evanston, Utah, the yellow, shaven heads increase in numbers, until in the streets of San Francisco they are as thick as the woolly black ones in Baltimore or Norfolk. He is quite prepared by that time to credit the statement that the number of Chinese in this country is estimated at 100,000, the vast majority of whom are to be found on the Pacific Slope of the Rockies. He is equally prepared, probably, whatever his own conclusions may be, to admit that the Chinese question in America is a great question, viewed from any standpoint you please.

Without entering at all into the consideration of this question from any standpoint, it may be interesting to take a glance at an effort which one earnest set of workers is making to meet it from their own.

With this idea, on a recent visit to the City of the Golden Gate, I very gladly accepted an invitation for myself and my traveling companions, from the Rev. Mr. Pond, the American Missionary Association's representative in San Francisco, to visit his evening school in China-town, listening on the way to statements, more or less familiar already, in regard to the work.

The problem of mission work among these thronging thousands of heathen contains, as is well known, this peculiar factor—that they do not come to stay. We have not, as far as at present appears, to prepare future citizens and voters for America; but future missionaries and civilizers for China, citizens of God's Kingdom on earth and in Heaven. It is with this idea, at any rate, that the missionaries of all denominations are carrying on their work among the Chinese in California, with what money and force they have—pitifully small, indeed, as in all missions, in proportion to the greatness of the work.

The American Missionary Association's branch of it maintains thirteen schools, about half of which are open throughout the year, without interruption. Fifteen hundred and thirty-six Chinese are enrolled as members of these schools, with an average attendance of three hundred and forty. Up to the time of our visit, about one hundred and twenty hopeful conversions had been reported; and of these converts something more than a dozen have returned to China and are there actively engaged, as far as heard from, in spreading the knowledge of Christianity among their countrymen, having an access to them and to the interior of the country far beyond what is possible to a foreigner.

The fact that the Chinese speak a difficult and almost unattainable language is both an obstacle and an advantage to mission work among them. The necessity of teaching them English, while making the progress, perhaps, slower, furnishes a powerful attraction to the schools to these emigrant laborers, whose first desire is to acquire the language in which they must earn their living and make their small fortunes.

"The English language is the bait," said Mr. Pond, "with which we draw them in, to feed them with the truths of the Gospel. They know that we teach the Bible; but they do not come at first because they care for that, but because they are so eager to learn English. Then they see we are kind to them and interested in them, and they are willing to listen to what we say, especially through the influence of our Chinese helpers, who are earnest Christian workers."

While we have been talking, we have been walking through busy, brightly-lighted city streets, quite distinguishable from the streets of New York or Boston by a certain wide-awake, Western air; and hills, up whose heavy grades we are drawn in mysterious rail-cars, without visible horse-power of flesh or steam.

We stop at the corner of Brennan Place, and mount high steps to the first story of a modest-looking house, whose ground floor is appropriated to the office of the Mission. A loud hum issuing from this building rises, as we mount the steps with two or three late-arriving scholars, and bursts into a deafening din, a distracting roar, a perfect Babel of noise as the door opens and we enter the room. All our Eastern ideas of a studious school-room retreat in dismay, and leave us in confused astonishment to stare about us, as one does on first introduction to a cotton-mill, to see what all the racket is about.

The small room seems overflowing with Chinese noise and Chinese boys. It is hard at first to credit the assertion that the average attendance is only eighty. There are perhaps a few more than that to-night. I don't know that the average amount of noise has ever been estimated. All the furniture is of the simplest, most indispensable kind. Rows of plain benches with backs, ranged like pews, with one row along one side of the room. At the further end a table, and beyond that a platform. The rows of benches are filled to crowding with boys and young men. A stranger would mistake some of these beardless, girl-featured youth, with their long braids neatly twined around their heads, and their flowing robes, for young women; but the curse of Chinese emigration is the almost total absence of respectable women among its swarming thousands, and the mission of reclamation among the few women who do come is a work by itself.

The din continues, and, as we grow somewhat used to it, we see that every one of these yellow-faced pupils holds tightly in his grasp an open book, of one sort or another, which he studies with closest attention, painfully following each word with his finger, and, when he has mastered it, shouting it out, in his high-pitched voice, with the utmost force of his lungs.

"Is it possible that they can ever learn anything in such a din?"

"They couldn't learn in any other way," said Mr. Pond, smiling. "In the first place, that is the way they learned Chinese in China. Then, you see, they couldn't learn to pronounce English unless they spoke the words out aloud; and, when so many are studying together, one has to raise his voice to hear himself."

With this satisfactory explanation, Mr. Pond gives us seats on the wall-bench, to look about, and excuses himself to go to his class. I have no sooner taken my seat than the bright-looking young fellow next me pulls my sleeve, and, holding out his book—an old-fashioned collection of "Moral Tales" for children—says, shrilly:

"P-r-o-u-d, proud. What mean?"

How shall I tell him? The almond eyes are looking confidently into mine, and I make a desperate attempt, putting into use a recently-acquired knowledge of one marked Chinese trait:

"Maybe Chinaman have one little baby. He run, show everybody. 'See my baby!' He so proud. Maybe you have new coat. You say: 'See! Look at my new coat!' All same you proud. All right. Maybe you tell poor Chinaman 'You go way. You not get new coat. I, new coat on, not speak to you!' Bad proud!"

My first attempt at pigeon English was entirely successful. My Celestial pupil drank in every word, laughed with pleasure, and gave me at once a new illustration to show that he understood:

"All right. Me talkee velly good English. All same me proud. Good proud! Now hear my lesson."

I held the book with him, and, lowering his voice, he read, in a musical, sing-song tone, several paragraphs, making very few mistakes.

Then he wrote his name in my note-book in Chinese and English hand, Hom Lee, and showed me his Chinese and English dictionary, published in Pekin. But I was not permitted to waste much time in curiosity.

"Now you hear his lesson," said Hom Lee, changing places with the boy next him. I meekly complied; and when I had heard it, looking round for my companions, discovered that each of them had found employment, and was as deeply engaged as if this were what we had come for. And so, no doubt, it was, though we certainly had not known it before.

The teachers present were few, but earnest, and moved about from seat to seat, eagerly welcomed, and giving kind assistance.

I made a tour through the room myself, stopped frequently by irresistible appeals. Scarcely two seemed to have the same reading-book. That, of course, did not matter, and made rather pleasant variety for the teacher. Hom Lee's unwieldy dictionary was the only one I saw. At the further end of the room I found Mr. Pond and his advanced class, sitting round their table, studying the Bible, which some of them could read quite intelligently, and with evident love for it.

Here I was introduced to "Mr. Fung Afoo," an intelligent-looking young man, upon whose efficient help and Christian devotion Mr. Pond depended much. He was dressed in American style—the only Chinaman so dressed in the room—and had made that last sacrifice a Celestial ever makes to progressive ideas, the sacrifice of his cue and tonsure. Very few, even of the converts, become so entirely reconstructed; and, seeing the air of comfort and general suitableness and picturesqueness of their own loose blouse and trowsers, one can hardly care much to hurry them into conformity with Occidental fashion-plates.

"It is time to close school," shouted Mr. Pond, from the platform, above the din. A bell was struck, books were laid reluctantly aside, and

"Silence, like a poultice, came
To heal the blows of sound."

Cards of printed hymns were distributed, and soon the familiar strains of "There is a Happy Land" were filling the room again with echoes, not altogether harmonious. Chinese ideas of music are hopelessly unique. My nearest neighbor, who did not know as "velly good English" as Hom Lee, appealed to me to help him keep his place. His long, sallow finger followed mine along the lines, while he kept, contentedly, about a beat and a half behind the rest.

After the singing, Mr. Pond made a short and very touching address upon the text "We love Him because He first loved us." These were some of his words, as nearly as I can reproduce them:

"You Chinamen all love your father. China boy not love his father? Oh! you say, he not fit to live. Why China boy love his father? Why, because first his father love him, take care of him when little baby. You not love your teachers? You not love us? We come here because we love you—love you very much, want to make you good.

"Oh! you not love our Lord Jesus Christ? He first love you. He takes care of you. He sends us to teach you. He wants you to love him. We love him because he first loved us. Won't you love him too?"

They listened with rapt attention to the little sermon which Fung Afoo then translated into Chinese, for the benefit of those who could not follow the English, and with the benediction the evening school closed, and the pupils scattered, to run the gauntlet of the hoodlums, on their way to their homes or burrows in China town.

HAMPTON, VA.

A MYSTERY.

BY MARY C. BARTLETT.

PHIL by mother's bed was sitting,
Playing nurse, while Bess was flitting
Shyly, slyly, in and out,
Hiding now, with saucy pout,
Sparkling eyes, and sunny hair,
Deep in Grandma's apron, where,
'Mid soft folds of dainty wrapping,
Lay the baby—napping, napping.
Then, with merry laughter, springing,
Through the room her sweet voice ringing,
As she chattered, gayly scorning
Philie's anxious look and warning.

"Can't I wake her, Grandma, never?
S'posin' she should sleep forever!
And do tell me, Grandma dear,
How the baby came down here.
Did she walk, or did she ride?
Did she run, or did she slide?
Did she jump, or did she fly
Like a birdie from the sky?
Tell me, Grandma, tell me true:
Did you see her comin' froo?"

All important then rose Philie:
"Nonsense, Bessie! Don't be silly.
I can tell you all about it.
Bridget says—and I don't doubt it—
That the baby came from Heaven,
At exactly half-past 'leven
Thursday night. The angels brought her
To the door, and Grandpa caught her
In his arms and held her tight,
While she kissed them all good-night.
Grandpa guessed what they were bringing,
'Cause he heard the angels singing."

Softly Bessie's blue eyes glistened,
Growing larger as she listened,
Nothing doubting. Sure 'twas meet
Heaven should send a boon so sweet.
Yes, she knew the angels brought her;
But, if she had only caught her,
If she had only had a sight
Of those shining garments white,
Just a glimpse. Oh! well she knew
She'd have kept the angels too.
How she wished she'd heard them singing

But just then there came a ringing
At the door. Quick Philie started,
Cheeks aglow and lips half-parted;
While, with golden tresses flying,
Followed Bessie, wildly crying:
"Hurry, Philie! Hurry, brother!
P'r'aps the angels brought another."

ELLIE CASTLEWOOD'S PARTY.

BY MRS. M. E. BRUSH.

THE clock struck six, and Aunt Ray laid down her thimble, saying: "Time to get my supper. Tea-kettle empty? Water-pail too? Then I'll have to go down to the spring."

And, putting on her light straw hat, she left the house, and went down the grassy slope, to where a clear spring bubbled up. As she dipped her pail into the cool, crystal water, she thought she heard a little noise in the bushes near by—a sort of a choking sob. She parted the foliage, and there on the ground, with face swollen and eyes red with weeping, was her little niece, Ellie.

"Why, Ellie, child! How came you here? I thought you went to Mabel Gray's party."

"I did, Auntie; but oh!" and there was a fresh outburst of sobs and a convulsion of the slight form.

Aunt Ray was a wise woman. She saw that something had occurred to pain her sensitive little niece, and she also saw that the latter was not in a state of mind to tell her what that something was.

So she said, kindly: "Well, dear, come to the house, and let me bathe your face. See how crumpled your pretty dress is."

"I don't care! I hate it!" said Ellie, vehemently.

Aunt Ray said not a word; but took her little niece by the hand, led her into the house, washed her flushed face, combed her tangled curls, arrayed her in a cool wrapper, and bade her lie down on a comfortable sofa.

After Ellie had had her tea and sat playing with Maccaboy, the snuff-colored kitten, laughing merrily at its pranks, Aunt Ray took her seat by her little niece's side, saying: "Now, pet, tell me all about it. Tell me this afternoon's trouble."

"I will, Auntie. Oh, dear! I thought I was going to have such a nice time this afternoon; but it was dreadful! You know, I thought my blue cambric dress was real pretty. I was perfectly satisfied with

it; but when I got to Mabel's, I found the girls all dressed up, just like the fashion-plates in your magazines. Mabel wore a pink silk; Lulu May a white lace, looped up with rosebuds; Carrie Pelton had a white tarletan, with blue silk waist and sash. Every one's dress was low-necked and short-sleeved, and every one wore kid gloves, and carried pretty fans, and had jewelry. All the jewelry I had, Auntie, was the little turquoise cross that belonged to poor dead Mamma. Well, everybody seemed so stiff and unnatural. How they did stare at my blue cambric! It made me feel uncomfortable; but I thought I'd try not mind it. But, Auntie, while I was sitting in the bay window, half-hidden by the curtains, I overheard Mabel Gray and Belle Lewis talking about me.

"'Did you ever see such a dowdy?' said Belle. 'I should think that she would know better than to come to a party in nothing but a cambric dress!'

"'I should, too,' said Mabel. 'I wouldn't have invited her; but Mamma is acquainted with her aunt and told me to. It's no use to invite her, for she'll never give us a party in return. Her aunt's house is so small and they aren't rich. Don't keep a single servant to wait on them!'

"'Just imagine Ellie Castlewood giving a party!' said Belle; and then they both laughed and went away. Oh! Auntie, how my heart did ache! I slipped out of the house and ran home as fast as I could. I hated to have you see me, so I came down to the spring, to have a good cry."

"My poor child!" said her aunt, kissing her. "I know you suffered. But now, dear, I have a plan. Suppose you give a party to these girls."

"Why, Auntie, we can't. It is as the girls said. Our house is too small."

"We'll have the party out-doors. I'm sure our orchard is large enough. We can have what the French call a '*fête champetre*'; that is, an out-door party. My dear, I do not approve of the parties for children nowadays. Children cease to be children, and are only dressed-up little monkeys. And tell me, Ellie, do you think there is much pleasure in them?"

"No, Auntie. They have horrid fusses. To-day Laura Allen was up-stairs in the dressing-room crying because Harry Carroll asked Bertha Hopkins to dance with him, instead of her."

"And all three not eleven years old!"

"Oh, no! And, Auntie, Susie Truax pulled Fannie Graham's hair, because Fannie said her dress was prettier than Susie's. And—oh! there were two or three other quarrels. Then Tom Sayre ate so much candy and charlotte russe that he was awful sick, and threw himself on the floor and just screamed. And when Mr. Grey's colored man went to lift him up, Tom kicked him right in the stomach and swore awfully! But say, Auntie, are you really in earnest about giving the party?"

"Yes, dear; only it won't be like those you have been describing. Let me see. We'll have it next Wednesday."

The little folks of the town of H—— were much surprised when, the next week, they received the following invitation:

"Ellie Castlewood presents her compliments, and requests the pleasure of your company at a lawn party, to be given on Wednesday, from 4 o'clock to 8 P. M.

"N. B —Girls please wear calico or cambric dresses."

"Ellie Castlewood give a party! What an idea! Are you going?" said Belle Pelton to Mabel Gray.

"I guess so. I want to see what sort of an affair it will be."

"Queer, ain't it, telling us to wear calico!" And Belle's nose took a celestial curve.

"Awful queer! But, do you know that, when I told Papa, he said it was the most sensible thing he had heard of in a long time! Papa doesn't care a bit for style."

"Neither does my father. Why, the other day, just before I came to your party, I went into the library, to show Papa my dress. I thought he'd be charmed, for it was lovely, and Elise, Mamma's maid, said that I looked like an angel in it. But Papa only looked at me, and then frowned. Turning to Mamma, he said: 'Maria, the child looks like a little ape!' Wasn't it horrid in him, Mabel?"

"Awful mean! What did your Mamma say?"

"Oh! she told him it was the fashion, and said that if she didn't dress me in style I would be laughed at. But it is time for me to take my music-lesson. Will you stop for me on your way to Ellie's to-morrow?"

"Yes. Good-bye!"

The orchard back of Aunt Ray's cottage was a pretty sight that Wednesday afternoon. In one part were the white wires and gayly-colored stakes of a croquet set. Swings hung from the gnarled limbs of the apple-trees—swings warranted to go so high that childish feet could touch the leafy branches.

In one corner was a little tent belonging to Ellie's soldier-father, and above it waved the flag he had died in defending. Inside the tent was a queer little figure, with flashing black eyes and ebon locks, dressed in a costume of bright red and black. This was another niece of Aunt Ray, who had kindly volunteered to act as fortune-teller. By her side was a wee fairy girl, holding a grab-bag.

In the center of the orchard was a long table, covered with a white cloth and loaded with goodies. In the middle of the table was a vast pyramid of flowers, and scattered here and there were frosted cakes—cakes with mottoes and cakes from whose brown coats the raisins peeped plump and plenty. Then there were fluffy biscuit, golden butter, pink-tinted ham, and dainty white flakes of chicken.

Right under a shady tree stood a well, curiously fashioned out of stones and moss. In the center was a tub full of ice-cold lemonade, presided over by a little Jew girl, a veritable Rebecca, whom Aunt Ray had once befriended. Not far away was a motherly-looking lady, wearing an immense white apron, dishing out ice-cream.

The curiosity of the children who came was changed into delight. Everything was new to them and they were charmed by the novelty. Nothing was stiff, nothing formal.

They were allowed to do as they pleased. Some played croquet, some swung, others played ball, or "Kitty, Kitty, Corner," or "I spy," and all those old-fashioned games.

Having no fine dresses to worry about, the girls could run and jump to their hearts' content; and, strange to say, the most fashionable miss liked it.

As for the boys, they were wild with delight; especially when Aunt Ray, pointing to a cherry tree, loaded with ruby-red fruit, told them they might gather all they wanted.

Then what a scramble there was among the branches! How the girls flocked under the tree, crying: "Throw some down to me, please!"

But the crowning pleasure of all was when Aunt Ray ordered a huge paper bag to be hung on a branch of one of the trees. Then she tied her handkerchief over the eyes of one of the boys, put a long stick into his hand, and told him to strike at the mysterious bag. His blind and awkward attempts at doing this were received with shouts of laughter. At last he did succeed, and then what a shriek of delight there was! For from the hole which he had made in the paper walls of the bag issued a shower of nuts and candies.

After the sun had gone down, and the stars began to peer down with their bright eyes, Aunt Ray gathered the little flock of rosy-cheeked boys and girls around her, and told them stories—stories brimful of fun; ghost stories, where the ghost turned out not to be one; stories of great and good men; stories that made them think there was something of worth more than wealth and fashion; stories that made them resolve to be better children.

Then, giving every child a little bouquet, as a momento of that happy afternoon, she bade them "Good-night."

And now, if you should ask any of those boys and girls where they had most enjoyed themselves that summer, I'm sure you will get the reply: "At Ellie Castlewood's Party."

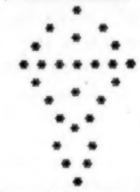
HERKIMER, N. Y.

THE tramp law of Ohio is working well. In this particular it differs materially from the tramp himself.

PUZZLEDOM.

[*Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.*]

KITE PUZZLE.



The four letters at the top of the kite form a word, commencing with the highest and continuing from the left around to the right. This word signifies to approach.

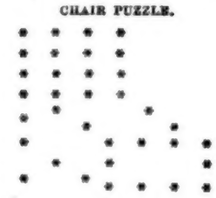
The right-hand diagonal of four letters is a small room; the left-hand a young animal.

The word of seven letters across is a musical instrument often mentioned in old times.

The lowest part of the kite is formed of two words of four letters each, the highest letter commencing and ending the two and the lowest ending and commencing the two. The left-hand word is a valuable metal and the right hand is to pull slowly.

The left-hand diagonal of five letters, of which the highest of the words we have just given is the last, is a sharp sound; the right-hand diagonal of five letters, also of which the first letter is the last of the left-hand diagonal, is a book of hymns and prayers. The center letter of each of these diagonals, with the letter in the body of the kite, form the name of a female. M. B. H.

CHAIR PUZZLE.



The back is composed of a word-square. 1, comfort; 2, a friend; 3, reproach; 4, a bird's home.

Right edge of seat, a name for Christmas. Left edge of seat, to publish. Front of seat, a story. Left leg, to obtain; middle leg, a weed; right leg, a pitcher. Front round, ceremony; side round, to bring up. DOLLY.

VOWEL PUZZLE.

Each blank is to be filled with a word that contains the five vowels (some vowels more than once).

If there is anything I love to see, it is a rich man who is ——, and who is not always in a state of ——, in appearances, concerning his possessions. Some newly-made millionaires are, as it were, in a state of —— from an —— position, and from a comparative state of stupor have risen to —— of life. Not that such men need to be —— of appearances, but that they may be carefully considered, so as not to become matters of ——. With this manly care all strictures upon his "mushroom aristocracy" are ——.

M. B. H.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

```
      l       R
    f a n   r i p
  L a g e R i g i d
    N e T A P i n
      R A B I D
    t o P I T r y
  R o b e D r i e d
    P e t   y e s
      D       D
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WINE-GLASS.

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T R I U M P H A L
  B R E A D T H
  E L U S I V E
  A L I Q U O T
  N A T U R A L
    P R E S S
      T R Y
        A
      O D E
  R E C E I P T
```

SQUARE AND CROSS.

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F A T I G U E
L     N     V
U     V     E
S A R A C E N
T     L     I
E     I     N
R E A D I N G
```

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

S—Satiric—C
I—Idea—A
R—Reap—P
J—Just—T
O—Omaha—A
S—Semi—I
E—Eleven—N
P—Platonic—C
H—Halloo—O
P—Palmer—R
O—Olympic—C
R—Romeo—O
T—Traitor—R
E—Ella—A
R—Reign—N

DIAGONAL.

RepositorY
SHillelagh
PrEtension
CalUmniate
CereMonial
DelegAtion
DemoliTion
EvacuatIon
ExpertneSs
FanaticisM

Selections.

LOVE'S MORROW.

IT was but yesterday
That all was bright and fair;
Came over the sea,
So merrily,
News from my darling there—
Now over the sea
Comes hither to me
Knell of despair:
"No more, no longer there."

Ah! gentle May!
Could'st thou not stay?
Why hurriest thou so swift away?
No—not the same—
Nor can it be—
That lovely name—
Ever again what once it was to me;
It cannot, cannot be
That lovely name to me.

I cannot think her dead,
So lately, sweetly wed;
She who has tasted bliss,
A mother's virgin kiss,
Rich gifts conferred to bless
With costliest happiness.

Broken the golden band,
Severed the silken strand—
Ye sisters four!
Still to me two remain
And two have gone before.
Our loss, her gain,
And he who gave can all restore.
And yet, O why,
My heart doth cry,
Why take her thus away?

I wake in tears and sorrow;
Wearily I say:
"Come, come, fair morrow,
And chase my grief away."
Night-long I say:
"Haste, haste, fair morrow,
And bear my grief away."
All night long,
My sad, sad song.

"Come not the welcome morrow,"
My boding heart doth say;
Still grief from grief doth borrow.
"My child is far away."
Still as I pray
The deeper swells my sorrow.
Break, break!—the risen day
Takes not my grief away.

Full well I know
Joy's spring is fathomless—
Its fountains overflow
To cheer and bless,
And, underneath, our grief
Wells forth and gives relief.
Transported May!
Thou canst not stay;
Who gave took thee away.
Come, child, and whisper peace to me;
Say, must I wait, or come to thee?
I list to hear
Thy message clear.

"Cease, cease new grief to borrow!"
Last night I heard her say;
"For sorrow hath no morrow,
'Tis born of yesterday.
Translated thou shalt be,
My cloudless daylight see,
And bathe, as I, in fairest morrows endlessly."

—A. BRONSON ALCOTT, in "*Springfield Republican.*"

JANUARY 4th, 1880.

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

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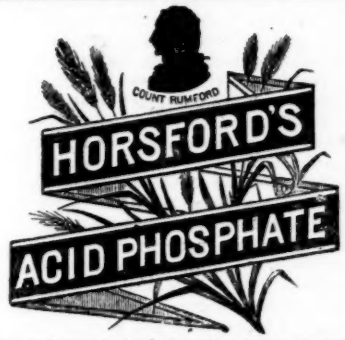

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FOR 1880.

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One subscription with two NEW subscribers, all three in advance, in one remittance	7.00
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We should be very glad to have some friend in every locality start a movement *this month* to secure a large club of new subscribers on the very liberal terms now offered. A few hours' trial only would produce, we think, very large results.

The Independent now spends more money, probably, in securing able contributions than any other three religious weeklies in America.

Notwithstanding its unequaled advertising patronage, The Independent prints far more reading-matter than any other religious newspaper. Every copy of the paper contains 32 pages (while others print only from 18 to 24), and each page is of a size considerably larger than in most other religious journals.

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THE INDEPENDENT.
CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS.
1880.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
UNITED STATES BRANCH STATEMENT, January 1st, 1880.

ASSETS.

United States registered bonds	$676,931 00
United States coupon bonds	5,160 00
Cash in bank and on hand	23,068 99
Interest accrued and premiums in course of collection	69,779 11
Total assets in United States	$775,008 10

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums reserve	$233,620 73	
Losses in process of adjustment and all other claims	74,434 00	
Total liabilities in United States	$308,093 73	
Net surplus in United States over all liabilities	466,939 37	
		$775,008 10

INCOME IN 1879.

Premiums received	$421,354 55
Interest and other sources	4,223 78
Total income in United States	$425,578 33

EXPENDITURES IN 1879.

Losses paid	$103,848 70	
All other items, including the expenses of organizing the business in this country	108,588 91	
		213,437 61
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES in the six months during which the Company has been established in this country		$213,140 72

JAMES YEREANCE, Manager,
173 Broadway, New York.

Farm and Garden.

The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions that will make this department more valuable to those of our Subscribers who are specially interested.

FEEDING LAMBS FOR MUTTON.

[*Abstract of a Paper read by* A. A. SMITH *of Coleraine, at the Greenfield meeting of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture.*]

THERE is no industry in agriculture that so much attracts the attention of those outside its ranks as sheep husbandry, for we have in it both mutton and wool; one for food, the other for clothing. If we desire to produce wool alone, then the Merino is the best kind; but if, in addition to wool, we desire to have food, then we must have either the Cotswold, Leicester, or Lincoln. A ram from either of these crossed upon a Merino flock of ewes will produce a very desirable wool, good wether mutton, and good lambs. The Southdown makes a good cross with the Merino; but the wool is not so good as from the cross with the longer-wooled breeds.

To fatten spring lambs, put them into your pens about the first of November, commencing with a light feed of corn and oats, with a little cotton-seed meal mixed. This feed is given the first thing in the morning, then a good feed of early-cut hay or rowen, followed at noon with coarser hay or straw. Let the sheep rest till about 4 P. M. Then go quietly to the barn and clean out their racks, giving another feed same as in the morning. The amount of hay and grain should be increased as you advance in feeding, until you feed one quart half corn and cotton-seed meal at each meal. On this quantity I should not increase, but feed a few turnips or mangels or potatoes. Should not keep more than twenty-five or thirty in one pen. Keep them high and dry, though it may be a little cool. It is far better than a low, moist floor, which latter may have the one merit of being warmer. In the former case, you will have healthy sheep; in the latter, you will be likely to be troubled before spring with a number of pelts without carcasses. What I have said on this head refers to lambs, but is equally applicable to the feeding of sheep at all ages.

I offer the following suggestions to govern your success in this important industry: Raise your sheep for feeding, if possible; otherwise, purchase direct from those who do raise them. If you have not judgment sufficient to buy your sheep, you had better keep out of the business of feeding. Be regular and systematic in your feeding, raising what hay and corn you do feed. Sell your sheep, as nearly as you can, to those who consume them, thereby saving to yourself from 10 to 100 per cent. commission or profit. There is as large a profit in feeding sheep as in any other stock, if the flock is rightly managed, and with a great deal less labor. Late feeding, so as to have your sheep in April or May, is the best, since the markets are generally the best in those months; while you can then shear your sheep before selling, and the fleeces will bring more than the pelts with the wool on.

Lambs should not be allowed to run with their dams later than August. Then bring them up near the barn to separate them. The ewes should be confined in a shed a few days, to allow the milk to dry off, examining their bags occasionally, and if hard, draw them. Turn the lambs out to pasture with a few dry ewes, to keep them quiet.

As very early lambs bring a high price in the spring, I would have those dropped as early as December and not later than February. Such lambs would weigh 90 pounds in May, and would dress over 50 pounds. I have received in March for lambs $10 per head, and in some cases as high as $16. The difficulty with many is to have the ewes couple at the proper time, which can be easily accomplished by giving them one-half pint of ground oats per head, in which should be mixed two to three grains of hyperphosphate of lime.

The following is a statement of the increase in the weight of 18 lambs, fed from Nov. 26th, 1878, to May 13th, 1879, when sold, and weighed six days after they were put in the barn, Nov. 9th; days of feeding 168:

	Weight before Feeding. Lbs.	*Weight when Sold, May 13th, 1879.* Lbs.
No. 1	95	183
" 2	99	178
" 3	87	137
" 4	84	128
" 5	72	139
" 6	64	146
" 7	74	135
" 8	66	102
" 9	68	130
" 10	70	123
" 11	72	104
" 12	75	111
" 13	105	132
" 14	66	128
" 15	85	100
" 16	78	114
" 17	76	130
" 18	92	116
Total	1,434	2,294

From the 2,284 pounds 10 pounds tare was deducted, giving the total weight when delivered in Boston 2,274 pounds. They were driven 30 miles and transported 100 miles by railroad, shrinking between the time of leaving the pen and the delivery in Boston fully 10 pounds per head. They were sold to a drover at 6½ cents per pound, and to the butcher in Boston at 8¼ cents per pound. The greatest gain of any one lamb in a single day was 7½ ounces; smallest gain, 3 3-7 ounces. They consumed 36 bushels of corn, besides turnips and good hay.

The following figures will give some idea of the profits of raising early lambs: 50 ewes for raising early lambs, $250.00; value of extra feed for ewes, $50.00; value of feed for ewes while in milk, $125.00. Total $425.00.

Value of the ewes the first of June, when the lambs are sold, $250.00. Fifty lambs, ready for market from the middle of April to the first of June, will average 60 pounds each, and, according to last spring's prices, will bring $9 per head; deducting freight and commission, will sell at $400.00; making a total value of sheep and lambs, $650.00. Deducting total cost, including everything, $425.00; leaves for care of ewes and lambs a net balance of $225.00, besides the manure, which from sheep is the most valuable of that of any of our domestic animals.

I will give the results from a single member of my flock. The mother of this sheep was twelve years old when she dropped her. She is a cross between the Merino and the Southdown and is now eleven years old, having dropped ten lambs, all of which have been sold at an average of $7.11 per head, and all grass lambs. The first five years she sheared an average of seven pounds of washed wool per year, while the remaining six years she sheared an average of five pounds per year, aggregating: for sale of wool, sixty-five pounds, at thirty-five cents, $22.75; ten lambs, at $7.11, $71.10; making a total receipt from one sheep, $93.85.

The lamb dropped May 2d last, by Cotswold ram, when four months old weighed 97½ pounds, at five months old weighed 117½ pounds, and at six months old weighed 127 pounds, and without grain. It was sold for $8. At the present time this old sheep is in good condition, weighs 97½ pounds, and has good teeth.

Another instance of a sheep which was three years old last Spring gives the following figures: When she was one year old, she dropped a ewe lamb; at two years old, she dropped two ewe lambs; at three years old, she dropped two lambs, one an ewe the other a ram. Her first lamb at two years old dropped one ewe lamb, which at two years old dropped two, and the two she dropped at the age of two each dropped one when two years old, making ten lambs and, with the mother of all, a flock of eleven lambs. She is nearly a full-blood Southdown and was a twin lamb.

I have in mind a farmer who believes in what is termed the Strap Leaf turnip for feeding to sheep. He says in November, 1877, he had a spring lamb that weighed, when he put it up to feed in or about the middle of the month, 90 pounds. He fed it all the rowen it would eat, and in full feed it had one quart of corn-cob meal and two quarts of turnips per day—never more than that; and on the eleventh day of March, 1878, it was taken to market, and, after being carried five miles in a wagon, it weighed 141 pounds, or a gain of 51 pounds.

Another farmer bought a lot of sheep in Albany at 75 cents per pound, average weight 116 33-77 per head, costing $8.15 per head in Albany, which, with 40 cents for bringing home and carrying to Boston, made a total cost of $8.55 each. He commenced feeding the 20th of January, and sold May 4th. Time of feeding, 102 days; sold at 11 cents per pound; average weight, 133 pounds. Average amount received per head, $14.85; average cost, $8.55; average gain in feeding, $6.30 each; gain per head, 19 pounds. Consumed two bushels corn per head, at $1.38 per bushel, or $2.76 total, leaving for hay and care $3.54 each. This same farmer fed a lot of lambs which netted him in the Boston market, over what they cost for feeding, $3.03—what he got for hay, grain, and care.—*American Cultivator.*

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

THE New York *Times* in a late issue had an article on pruning orchards that contains some good suggestions. It says:

"The present is a good time for pruning orchards. This work is often done, aparently, for no other purpose than to do some sort of perfunctory work in slashing up the trees. Trees should be pruned and thinned out; and so, with ax in hand, the owner goes over them and butchers them miserably. The rough wounds inflicted do not heal; but rot begins, and in a short time trees are useless, if not dead. How rare is it to come across a good-looking old orchard, venerable with age, but yet trim, neat, and sound in limb and trunk. Fruit trees exist in Europe that are historical in their age; and in this country there are trees from which the old Indian tribes gathered fruit before they were crowded from the banks of the beautiful Delaware. But now an orchard 30 years old is a ruin, and unless trees are planted every few years a farmer must buy his fruit. Much of this is due to the rough pruning the trees undergo, and more to the continued cropping of the orchards. Perhaps something of it is owing to the root-grafting, which does not seem to produce long-lived trees, top-grafted trees seeming to be more vigorous than others. But bad pruning has much to answer for. One cannot prune by system. Each tree must be studied separately and in regard to some definite principles. For instance, pruning is intended to relieve the tree of superabundant wood; to take away less important branches, that crowd and press upon others; to reduce the quantity of bearing wood, and so preserve the vitality and balance of the tree; lastly, to remove disfigured, blighted, and diseased wood. Now, with these rules in mind, let one examine carefully each tree before he cuts away a twig, and note where and what he should cut away, and then mind how he cuts."

In regard to pruning implements, the writer makes the following recommendations:

"No ax should be used about a tree, except to cut it down when it cumbers the ground. A sharp, fine-toothed, long, narrow-bladed saw is the proper pruning implement. A sharp knife, with a curving blade, that makes a draw-cut, and a pot of shellac varnish should go with the saw. Everything that is removed should be cut close to the main wood, trimmed smoothly with the knife, and the wound covered with the varnish. The varnish is shellac dissolved in alcohol. This leaves a water and air-proof covering over the wound. The work may be begun now, and continued as opportunity offers. There need, then, be no hurry. Young trees should be put in training now for future pruning. Three or four main limbs only should be left, so as to balance the head. All ingrowing shoots should be removed close to the main branch, so that no bud is left to sprout. Each main side limb may fork into two or three sub-branches, spreading fan-like around the central limb, if there is one. The sub-branches should be encouraged to start low, so that a low, round, compact, spreading head may be produced. Much may be done in forming the head by tying down, or hanging weights upon limbs that are inclined to wander from the way they should go, so that when they are old they will not depart from it. 'As the twig is bent the tree is inclined,' and a piece of hemp twist will soon bring a crooked young tree into a regular and handsome form."

EARLY SPRING VEGETABLES.

WE suppose that not even the most practical epicures enjoy their dainty dishes more than the average human being does his early vegetables; and, considering how comparatively easy it is to have some of these, the wonder is that more is not done to get them. The reason, perhaps, is that few think of it till the springtime comes, when it is too late to do much in the way of getting them. This is the time to begin to think about these things. Many vegetables start into growth with very little heat, and even the protection of a fence will often bring things forward some days before those which have ground and bleak winds to contend with. We know a garden, near this city, which has but a low wall about four feet high around it; but even this is a wonderful screen from cold winds. Up under the north wall of the little garden, in the full southern sun, is the rhubarb and the asparagus; and this little advantage alone gives them near two weeks' start on their neighbors with these two vegetables. It is not always convenient, or even desirable, to have a wall like this; but almost anyone can have a thick arbor-vitæ hedge, which will answer nearly as well.

Besides this, much can be done by hot-bed frames, as they are generally called, although when no manure is used to make an artificial warmth they are by gardeners called cold-frames. These, placed over crops, bring them forward considerably. Beds of asparagus can be made with an especial view to having them covered with sashes in this manner, and when the spring comes both radishes and lettuce can be sown on the earth under the glass, and will grow on and do well without much interference from the asparagus growing up between them.

So with strawberries. A few sashes set over the plants in a warm and dry situation brings them on wonderfully. Of course, when one begins these practices, some judgment will be required in the management. As a general rule, the sashes should be left off in hot days, putting them on only at nights, to keep off the white frosts, and keep the ground warm. This warmth is also aided by putting on the sashes early in the evening, so as to enclose a body of warm air before the sun entirely goes down. If the sashes are kept on all the time, the plants become weak, for want of air during the growing day-time, and are then more liable to injury by night.

It is on these little matters that some judgment is required; but it soon comes as natural to one with a little experience as swimming does to a young duck. Just as in the case of a duck, too, it is a sort of judgment which no newspaper nor anything but natural tact can teach. Let all who have gardens look around just now and see when it can be done. They will find more chances for these little family enjoyments than many of them ever dreamed of, and no doubt will thank us for the suggestion, when they find how well their thoughtfulness now is rewarded by the fullness of early spring garden things.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A GOOD WAY TO PLANT SPRING BULBS.

THE *American Garden* gives the following somewhat novel way of planting:

"The only objection made to beds of spring bulbs is that, though beautiful beyond description while the bulbs are in flower, the time of blooming is short, and thereafter the beds look bare and are not available for other purposes. This fault can be overcome by a little management and the use of such bulbs as bloom successively. The following arrangement has proved successful with us for several years.

"Make a round bed of any size, and plant an inner circular row of crocus, and next outside a row of hyacinths; then a second row of crocus, and next one of tulips. Continue this until the bed is filled, making every second row crocus, and alternating hyacinths and tulips between them. The row on the extreme edge must be crocus, and the space inside of the first row should be filled with tulips or hyacinths. The effect of a bed thus prepared is extremely pretty for a long time, and, thus arranged, it may remain undisturbed two or three years.

"Snow has no sooner gone than the bed is bright with the cheery little crocus, which apparently covers the whole surface. These will hardly have passed away when we have a bed of hyacinths, in all their delicate, lovely tints. The tulip, then form a climax of gorgeousness that will last till the middle of June. The foliage of the crocus, which is extremely delicate and pretty, is in perfection during the flowering of the hyacinths and tulips, and covers the bed as with a lovely green carpet, taking away the usual bare look of bulb-beds when out of there time of bloom. Still another succession might be had by scattering the bulbs of the Spanish iris through the bed. They are perfectly hardy, with slender foliage, and furnish exquisitely beautiful flowers in every shade of blue, purple, yellow, and white, and even chocolate. These, following the tulips, need only seeing to be appreciated.

"After the bulbs have finished blossoming, the foliage should be allowed to ripen, to perfect the bulbs for another year; but the surface may be immediately picked over with a fork (between the rows and between the bulbs) and portulaca or petunia seed may be scattered over the bed. These will be growing finely by the time the bulbs are gone. After the first year, these latter will sow themselves and be ready to bloom early. If foliage-beds are preferred, small plants of coleus, cineraria, and centaurea may easily be set out between the bulbs, making the bed very ornamental for the remainder of the season."

RHUBARB.

THIS plant requires so little labor in its cultivation and is at once so healthful and delicious that every garden should contain a supply for home use. With the exception of forking up in the spring and working in manure once every season, rhubarb plants require little attention until they have remained in the same spot five or six years. At the end of this time, they should be divided and put in new soil, or the stalks will increase in number to such an extent that they will crowd each other and be of very small size. It is well to transplant a few roots every season, so as to have a succession of plants that are in their best condition. The plants should not stand on soil where the roots will reach soil that is ordinarily wet, as they will rot in consequence. As a sufficient number of roots for the supply of a family occupy but very small space, they should receive the best sort of dressing. The ground where they stand should be spaded deep, and enriched with well-rotted manure and ashes. The roots should stand at least two feet apart, as the leaves when at full size will cover and shade considerable ground. The plants should never be allowed to ripen seed unless some is wanted for sowing. As soon as a seed-stalk appears, it must be broken off. If it is allowed to remain till it is quite large, it

will exhaust the roots; and if it is broken off when it becomes hard, it will hold water and cause the roots it springs from to rot. When the stocks are wanted for cooking or drying, they should be severed by twisting or pulling them off. If a knife is used for cutting off the leaves, a stump is left, which will decay and injure the root. No leaves should be pulled from the plants the season they are set out. They are needed to produce a large root, for the supply of stalks in the future. At no time during the summer should the leaves be pulled to such an extent as to injure the condition of the plant. If it is considered desirable to have very long stalks, remove the head from a barrel, and place it over the plant very early in the spring.—*N. Y. Weekly Herald.*

CULTURAL USES OF LIME.

THE advantages of the use of lime are so many and so great that it is almost impossible to enumerate them. Their effects may be described as being both chemical and mechanical, and as being exercised both upon the organic and the inorganic constituents of the soil. The following may be taken as a summary of some of the principal benefits to be derived from it:

1. Upon deep alluvial and clay soil it increases the crop of potatoes and renders them less waxy. Sprinkled over potatoes in the store-heap, it preserves them; and when riddled over the cut sets, it wonderfully increases their fertility.

2. Lime eradicates the finger-and-toe disease in turnips and gives greater soundness to the bulbs.

3. It gives, when applied to meadow-land, a larger produce of more nutritious grasses. It also exterminates coarse and sour grasses, destroys couch grass, and acts powerfully upon rye grasses.

4. Upon arable land it destroys weeds of various kinds.

5. It rapidly decomposes vegetable matter, producing a large amount of food for plants in the form of carbonic acid gas.

6. It destroys or neutralizes the acids in the soils; hence its adaptability to sour soils.

7. It acts powerfully upon some of the inorganic parts of soils, especially on the sulphate of iron found in peaty soils, and the sulphate of magnesia and alumina.

8. It proves fatal to worms and slugs and the larvæ of injurious insects, though favorable to the growth of shell-bearers.

9. Slaked lime added to vegetable-matter causes it to give off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia. Upon soils in which ammonia is combined with acids it sets free the ammonia, which is seized upon by the plants.

10. Its solubility in water causes it to sink into and ameliorate the subsoil. When the soil contains fragments of granite or trap-rocks, lime hastens their decomposition and liberates the silicates.

11. Its combination with the acids in the soil produces saline compounds—such as potash, soda, etc.

12. Strewed over young plants, it destroys or drives away the turnip-fly.

13. Worked in with grass-seeds, the beneficial effects of lime, chalk, marl, and shell-sand have been visible for thirty years.

14. Applied to the rot-heap, lime effectually destroys the seeds of weeds.

To sum its advantages: When properly applied to the soil, it purifies and stimulates its action, thereby promoting the growth of healthy vegetation of all kinds.—*Journal of Forestry.*

HOW TO MAKE MOSS BASKETS.

VERY beautiful baskets for holding flowers can be made of the longer and more feathery kinds of mosses. We have made them often, and never do either garden or wild flowers look more lovely than when clustered upon a verdant border of that most delicate and beautiful material, which by proper management may be made to preserve its freshness and brilliancy for many months. We will here give directions for their manufacture. A light frame, of any shape you like, should be made with wire and covered with common pasteboard or calico, and the moss, which should first be well picked over and cleansed from any bits of dirt or dead leaves which may be hanging about it, gathered into little tufts and sewed with a coarse needle and thread to the covering, so as to clothe it thickly with a close and compact coating, taking care that the points of the moss are all outward. A long handle, made in the same manner, should be attached to the basket, and a tin or other vessel, filled with either wet sand or water, placed within, to hold the flowers. By dipping the whole structure into water once in three or four days, its verdure and elasticity will be fully preserved, and a block of wood, about an inch thick and stained black or green, if placed under the basket, will prevent all risk of damage to the table from moisture. To make such baskets affords much pleasant, social amusement for children, who will find a constantly renewed pleasure in varying their appearance.—*Floral Cabinet.*

LEAVES AND LAWNS.

LEAVES are the natural protectors of grass. Clearing them from lawns has a tendency to impoverish the vegetation. Mowing, of course, also weakens a lawn. This makes an occasional top-dressing advisable. Any decaying matter will do. This is the season to supply it. We would not, however, use stable-manure, when other can be had. It is so disagreeable in color all winter, and there are other objections besides. Sometimes lawns, after frequent mowings, become so weak that not even manurings will bring them up again; for, as we have often taught our readers, cutting off green herbage often weakens vitality. When this is the case, small veronicas and other minute weeds, which the scythe does not cut, grow strong enough to crowd out the enfeebled grass. We have seen resort made to weeding in such cases, with little beneficial results. The best plan is to break up the lawn at this season, let it lie all winter, and seed it again anew in the spring. The Blue Grass of Kentucky or Green Grass of Pennsylvania (botanically *Poa pratensis*) is better than any "mixture" for making a first-class American lawn. For reasons we have given, lawns run out faster when a mowing-machine is used than when scythe-cut; but the advantages of a machine are so great that it is no wonder they are now in general use. There are many good ones now, all excellent for the purpose.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

SYSTEM ON THE FARM.

SYSTEM on the farm is essential to permanent success. Whatever branch of farming is selected should be stuck to, if only moderately successful. A man is constantly learning in a business to which he gives habitual attention, and this knowledge is a part of his capital, just as much as the money invested in stock, tools, or buildings. The man who makes wheat a leading crop, by studying to lessen the cost of production, by experience in the best methods of preparing the soil, the use of manure, and the cultivation of the crop, can raise wheat cheaper than his neighbors, and, though selling it at the same price, will realize a profit when they barely escape a loss. On the other hand, the man who is ever ready to abandon his usual practice, in order to follow something that pays exceptionally well at the moment—such as sheep husbandry or hop-culture, when mutton, wool, or hops are fetching high prices—is pretty sure to lose money in the long run, either through ignorance of the best methods in his unaccustomed occupation or an unforeseen fall in the price of the products. Such ventures are of a speculative nature and the steadygoing farmer cannot safely afford to be a speculator.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ORCHARD GRASS.

A WRITER in some paper, we don't know what, says: "For seeding down a wood-lot to orchard grass I would advise the following plan, by which I have been quite successful. Remove the underbrush, grubs, and rubbish, and plow as thoroughly as possible, late in the fall; then in February, or as soon thereafter as the condition of the soil will permit, harrow thoroughly, and sow about thirty-five pounds of seed per acre and harrow or brush it in. Keep all the stock off the first season, and be sure to pasture promptly the following spring, so as to prevent it becoming coarse and harsh; for if it does the stock will not relish it. Failures with orchard grass are chiefly owing to some of these causes: defective seed or an insufficient supply of good seed; inadequate or more often entire absence of any preparation of the soil; late sowing; neglect of keeping it grazed down closely."

PROPER SOIL FOR CELERY.

A WRITER says in an exchange: "After trying for a number of years, almost in vain, to raise good celery on ordinary dry garden-soil, I finally borrowed the use of a little patch of reclaimed swamp-land—deep, black muck, well drained, but moist—and for the past two seasons have grown on it very fine celery, with but little labor. So I shall never again attempt to grow this vegetable on common garden-soil, without some cheap and easy method of irrigation.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.

AGRICULTURAL.

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PLANTS ALL KINDS OF SEEDS WITH PRECISION. Awarded the Highest Medal at the Centennial, as being the best Planter. SAVES ITS COST IN PLANTING FIFTEEN ACRES OF CORN. One man and a horse can plant from seven to ten acres of corn in one day, with the Planter, at a cost of from $3.50 to $4.

COST TO PLANT FIFTEEN ACRES BY HAND:	
Marking, man and horse, 2 days, at $3	$6 00
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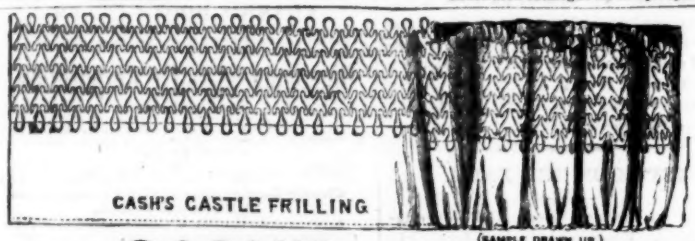

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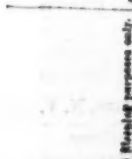

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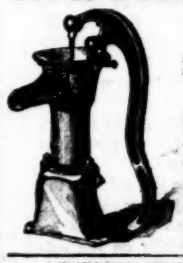

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To the Sheriff of Warren County, Greeting:
We command you that you summon THE CONTINENTAL OIL LAND COMPANY, so that it be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in Warren, in and for said County, the first Monday in March, there to answer Hiram A. Johnson, for use of Thomas L. Carpenter, in a plea of Assumpsit, and have you then and there this writ.
SEAL.
Witness the Honorable LANSING D. WETMORE, President of our said Court, at Warren, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1880. J. A. WEIBLE, Prothonotary.
I hereby certify this is true copy of original writ.
THEO. CHASE, Sheriff.

WARREN COUNTY, *ss.*
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
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